Three Angels.

They say this life is barren, drear and cold;
Ever the same sad song was sung of old,
Ever the same long weary tale is told.
And to our lips is held the cup of strife,
And yet—a little love can sweeten life.
They say our hands may grasp but joys destroyed,
Youth has but dreams, and age an aching void,
Whose dead sea fruit long, long ago has cloyed,
Whose night with wild tempestuous storms is rife—
And yet a little hope can brighten life.
They say we fling ourselves in wild despair
Amidst the broken treasures scattered there
Where all is wrecked, where all once promised fair;
And stab ourselves with sorrow's two-edged knife—
And yet a little patience strengthens life.
Love, hope and patience cheer us on our way,
Love, hope and patience form our spirit's stay,
Love, hope and patience watch us day by day,
And bid the desert bloom with beauty vernal,
Until the earthly fades in the eternal.

—*Temple Bar.*

Astray.

traveled a forbidden road,
Which first appeared so flowery fair
That onward eagerly I strode
Till—to my horror and despair—
All buds and blossoms blooming there,
All tender boughs and twigs of green
Stood changed to burrs and nettles keen,
Whose angry points my garments tore,
And pricked my hands till they were sore.

Bewildered at the wondrous change,
That should have warned me from the place,
I kept my course with swifter pace,
And saw a marvel still more strange;
For cruel flints sprang thro' the ground
To meet my feet at every bound,
With gash on gash that made them bleed.
Then time it was that I should heed!
Just at the moment of my need,
A shining man stood at my side—
Whose luster fell on all around,
And spread a glory far and wide!

"And who art thou?" I trembling cried.
"Give ear," said he, "to what I say;
I am the guide of all who stray,
To point them back to virtue's path,
The guardian of thy erring way;
And, step by step—in love, not wrath—
These angry flints and briers I strew,
To warn thy feet from wandering so."

I knelt and kissed the garment's hem,
And cried, "Oh, angel, sent from heaven!
Make sharper yet each thorny stem!
Increase the flints to seven times seven!
Fulfill thy purpose in my pain—
I will endure and not complain!"

He fled, and I, with deep remorse,
Turned back from my forbidden course—
But, Oh, how many weary hours
I traveled o'er those blighted bowers,
Reblomed with all their former flowers.

—*Theodore Tilton.*

JAKE MUGGINS' COURTSHIP.

"Whew, but it's hot!" ejaculated Jacob Muggins as he threw down the turnip hoe and commenced mopping his face with a bandana handkerchief, one sultry day in early autumn.

"I do wish this patch of turnips was dug, and safely housed in the old granary," he continued, gazing around upon the immense piles of green topped vegetables, "or else that the weather would cool down so that a fellow could get something done in a day. Here I've been hard at work all day, and am not half through with my job yet; and what's more, it will take me till plumb noon to-morrow to finish if I keep on this way." And with this muttered soliloquy Jake resumed his hoe, commenced digging vigorously that one might suppose he stood in dread of being called a sluggard if he failed to perform two day's work during one revolution of the diurnal axis.

The truth was, however, he had already accomplished a good day's work, although it was not more than three o'clock in the afternoon, and the shadows of the trees in the grove hard by had not yet taken that long, peculiar slant which marks the declination of the sun in the western horizon.

Jacob Muggins was a tall, brawny son of the soil, with hands and feet just a little too large to be termed classic, and a handsome, though sunburned countenance which could assume a very comical expression when its master willed. To-day he was arrayed in a coarse homespun garb of pale, richly dyed blue, with cowhide boots, shoes and a broad palm-leaf hat, around the crown of which was tied a bright green ribbon—tied there by two fairy hands that Jake would have given worlds to call his own.

How Jacob ever came to fall in love with Jenny Weatherby, the wealthy squire's pretty daughter, Jacob did not know. But the thing had been done, and although Jenny had done nothing to discourage his shy approaches, he had never summoned sufficient resolution to make a proposal for her hand. On several occasions he had, as he thought, scraped up his courage to the sticking point, but, each time, upon being ushered into the presence of the fair charmer, his resolution gave way literally, as he afterward expressed it, "eked out at his fingers ends," so that he could only stammer a few commonplace remarks concerning the weather and crops.

Worse than all, a certain dashing young cousin of the Weatherby's had been down from the city the past few weeks, and had been making himself quite plentiful about the squire's, walking, rowing and fishing with Jenny almost every day, while he was compelled to be at work in the field. This was gall and wormwood to poor Jacob, not because he minded the work, but, inasmuch as his rival was of clever address and polished manner, he stood in great danger of being displaced in the affection of Jenny, by the fascinating allurements of the city fop, and in consideration of this impending calamity, Jacob determined to press his suit upon the very first opportunity.

Financially, Jake was quite prepared to enter into a state of matrimony. His motto had always been, "work and win," and, in consequence of strictly adhering to this rule of honesty, he had by diligence and industry accumulated the sum of five hundred dollars, earned by teaching the village school winters and working on the farm summers.

The possession of this sum very naturally elevated him in the opinion of the country folks, who looked upon him as a capitalist, and of course he was considered quite a catch by the match-making mammas of the district.

Already he had begun to look around in search of a suitable investment for his money, and he decided in favor of a little white cottage situated in the valley, over whose low, thatched roof the woodbine and morning glories grew in profusion. This could be had for the five hundred and the marriage portion which Jenny would receive from her father, would be sufficient to purchase a small farm adjoining the cottage, which would enable them to commence life in quite comfortable circumstances.

But, as has been before stated, the great difficulty with Jacob was to conquer his untoward bashfulness, which he termed hereditary, and secure the wished-for promise; in consequence of which failing he was placed in quite a quandary.

"Whew, but it's hot!" and again Jake threw down his hoe, and commenced mopping his face with the red handkerchief.

"I would give anything for a good cool draught from the spring, and a pocket full of the squire's best apples," he soliloquized, glancing wistfully in the direction of the orchard, bent down with its load of ripe red and yellow fruit, "and as the distance is not far, I believe I'll run over for a few moments, anyhow." And with this he started off, and having allayed his thirst at the spring which bubbled out below the orchard, he mounted the fence and betook himself of the favorite family tree, whose huge gnarled trunk supported a leafy caronet of interlacing limbs and branches, so dense as to preclude all possibility of the sun's rays penetrating through them.

Into this delightful shade Jake threw himself, and for a moment forgot his toils and troubles. The sky was so light, the grass so green, the luscious fruit and gay flowers so fragrant that he could not help but feel their benignant influence. The dull droaning of a beetle and the hoarse cawing of some crows in a distant cornfield, mingled with the ripple of the water over the stones by the roadside, lent enchantment to the scene; and poor Jake could not help but think how sweet life must be to those who have nothing to do but while away their time in pleasant places, in the shadow of green trees and overhanging boughs.

Thus he mused, helping himself to the fruit in the meantime, until, before he was conscious of the fact, he had fallen off into a light doze from which he was suddenly awakened by hearing voices approaching from the direction of the house. In an instant he was on his feet, and peering through between the trees who should he see but Jenny and Mr. Eldridge, the dandified city cousin, leisurely approaching the tree under which he stood.

Here was a dilemma, indeed, to be caught trespassing would be disgraceful in the extreme, and besides Jake could not bear the thought of facing his lady-love in his old, faded, home-spun frock, especially before the critical eyes of Mr. Eldridge.

What was to be done? For a moment a wild thought of flight took possession of him, but he immediately realized that should he adopt that mode of escape his discovery would be certain, inasmuch as they were already nearly upon him. Poor Jake was all in a tremble. What could be done? If he could only find a safe place in which to hide until they should pass by! He glanced around, nervously, but nothing presented itself that could afford him a secreting place. The voices approached nearer; something must be done, quick! He cast his eye up into the tree, and wondered if its thick branches and dense foliage would not protect him from the eyes of a casual observer. Yes, he would try it at any rate; better avail himself of their proffered covert than be found standing there like a trembling culprit. And without taking a second thought Jake scrambled up the tree, and stowed himself away in the remotest part, amid a thick cluster of green boughs.

A moment after he regretted the act, for he realized that should he be discovered in his present position, his situation would be even more ridiculous than before.

But it was now too late to indulge in vain regrets—or, rather, in any hope of altering his situation, for Jenny and her escort now advanced to the tree, and to Jake's intense chagrin and mortification, seated themselves directly under the spot where he was concealed.

"A pretty pickle you're into, Jake Muggins," muttered Jacob, as with flushed face he viewed the couple below, and wondered if they couldn't hear his heart beat; for it was bouncing so convulsively that he was fearful lest it should knock all the apples from off the limb upon which he sat.

And then he thought what a beauty Jenny was as she sat there with her dark hair gathered into a graceful coil, her sweet, expressive eyes containing such a depth of tenderness, and cheeks like pink rose-buds, and wondered if it were possible for such a fairy creature to ever think of loving a great, ungainly, awkward chap like himself.

In the meantime Jenny and Mr. Eldridge were enjoying themselves beneath, little dreaming of the close proximity of a third party. Mr. Eldridge had opened and commenced reading from a small volume of Tennyson, which Jacob recognized from the binding.

After some time had been consumed in this way the two proceeded to partake of the fruit with which the ground was strewn, conversing meanwhile and amusing themselves by spelling out the supposed name of each one's lover upon the seeds of the respective apples of each.

By some strange perchance, Mr. Eldridge caused the seeds from Jenny's apple to spell the name of Jacob Muggins instead of himself, much to Jake's delight, and a broad palm-leaf hat, around the crown of which was tied a bright green ribbon—tied there by two fairy hands that Jake would have given worlds to call his own.

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By some strange perchance, Mr. Eldridge caused the seeds from Jenny's apple to spell the name of Jacob Muggins instead of himself, much to Jake's delight, and he even went so far as to spell his own name with the same result.

Now Jacob did not think the dog recognize in Jacob an old friend and benefactor than he relapsed into silence and quickly permitted him to land; and Jake did not fail to notice that Jenny was much less surprised at his sudden appearance than he had expected she would be.

How he ever did it, Jacob could never tell. But he went down on his knees before Jenny, and in such language as had never before been heard to flow from his lips poured forth his love into the willing ear of his adored, while Bounce wagged his tail and looked on, apparently well pleased with the turn events had taken. And, although the newly betrothed lovers remained in the shade of the old apple tree until the sun had sank to rest behind the western horizon, yet Mr. Eldridge did not put in an appearance with the gun—an event which Jacob had been momentarily expecting.

It was not until some time after the marriage festivities had been celebrated that Jenny disclosed to Jacob the artifice that had been employed to bring about a declaration of his love.

He then learned that the flirtation between Jenny and Mr. Eldridge was all a hoax, gotten up by the artful cousin for the purpose of bringing the tardy lover to a proposal. On the day in the orchard they had seen him when he first climbed into the tree, and were aware of his presence all the time they were seated beneath.

Eldridge's seeming intention of proposing for Jenny's hand, as well as the device of going in search of the gun, were only continuations of the conspiracy against him.

Jacob's opinion of his wife's cousin has now been vastly improved, and he has quite forgiven the hard things which he said in regard to him on that memorable day under the apple tree. Jacob now looks upon him as his greatest benefactor, who helped him to acquire the most valuable treasure in his possession.—*Quincy Modern Argo.*

Glimpses of Germany.

"It is hard to get accustomed to the German way of doing things," said a perplexed American to me yesterday. "Yes," said I, "some of the customs here are very peculiar. I was wondering some time ago what some of my South Carolina friends would have said had they seen, within a month after my arrival, a policeman standing at my door." "Why, what did he want?" When I registered at the police office they asked for my marriage certificate. I hadn't brought it with me, but told them I would write for it. It was slow in coming, so they sent for me to account for the delay." "Well, how did the certificate concern them?" "I don't know, but as the hotel keeper in 'Minna von Barnhelm' says, while crying to learn the secrets of his lady guests, the police must know everything." Lest my South Carolina acquaintances may think I have fallen into bad habits since I came to Germany, I will explain that the first acquaintance a stranger makes are the police. Within a few days after his arrival in a German city he must go to the police office, give his name, age, birthplace, occupation and father's name, and get a certificate of his identity. If he changes his residence that must be announced immediately at the police office. While I was at the office I thought I would get some information that is very important here, namely: When one wishes to leave a boarding place, how long beforehand one must give notice to his landlord. They informed me that this was out of their department, that I must go to the "Amtsgericht." I went and inquired on the first floor of the "Amtsgericht" house; I was told to go to the second floor and inquire. There they found me if I wanted to prosecute any one; and, when I replied that I simply wanted to know the rule, and had no cause to complain of any one, I was informed that I must go to a "Rechtsanwalt." Tired and disgusted, I gave it up and went home. The custom, as I have since learned, is this: One must give notice a month beforehand, and the notice can be given only on the first day of the month. Suppose, then, that a stranger has fallen into bad hands, and ascertains this on the second or third day of the month, he must wait till the first day of the following month before he can give notice of his intention to leave, and then he can not leave the next month before he can leave. If he leaves before the time is out, he will be compelled to pay in full for the whole time.

Nothing is, however, so amusing and at the same time perplexing to Americans as the habit of giving titles among the Germans. If a man has a title—and nearly every one has—it is very impolite not to give it; and, above all, one must not forget to give the ladies their proper titles. To all these titles Herr, Frau or Fraulein must be prefixed. For instance, one must say Herr General, Herr Professor, Herr Doctor. The German language is admirably adapted for forming compounds, so that these titles often become inconveniently long; for instance, "Herr Sanitatsrath." "Herr Unterseereinenheriger Herr" (high-born sir) "Herr Oberconsistorialrathin." "Frau Unterseereinenherin," and the wives of these insist on being called "Frau Sanitatsrathin," "Frau Unterseereinenherin," "Frau Oberconsistorialrathin." My landlord told me some time ago that "Herr Oberreichsgerichtrath" had called to see him that morning, and I suggested to him it would be a good plan to send all these long-titled gentlemen to America; our people would never undertake to pronounce such titles, and they would soon settle down into plain "Colonels." I used to dislike our "Colonel," but now I think we are a blest people; it is at least pronounceable and will suit everybody. On the address of a letter one must call a count "Erlaucht," a baron or minister "Hochgeboerener Herr" (high-born sir) or "Hochwohlgeborener Herr" (high well-born sir), the first being the more honorable; a merchant or any common man must be addressed as "Wohlgeborener" or "Geehrter Herr."—*Leipzig Letter, in Charleston (S. C.) News.*

Lost His Shawl.

A gentleman returning from Europe bought a very handsome and expensive shawl for his wife. It cost between $2,000 and $3,000, and he was naturally desirous of avoiding the disagreeable necessity of paying several hundred dollars more in the shape of customs duty. On board the vessel was an exceedingly attractive lady, to whom when they were in sight of land he confided his dilemma. "Why, my dear sir," she said, naively, "that is no dilemma at all. I will wear the shawl ashore, and then no questions will be asked." The gentleman paid a glowing tribute to the wonderful fertility of the feminine mind and accepted the offer. The shawl graced the lady's shoulders, and was certainly very becoming. The trunks were examined and passed with that mysterious chalk mark, without which no baggage can receive the benediction of Uncle Sam, and then the gentleman saluted the lady, spoke of the pleasure he had enjoyed in her company, hoped they would have the pleasure of crossing the ocean together again, and then asked for the shawl. "I beg your pardon," she said, "but what shawl do you refer to?" He naturally answered, "Why, the one you have on, to be sure." "And why should I give you my shawl?" she inquired. In a word, the dialogue waxed so warm that she threatened to call a policeman unless he desisted, and since he could not legally claim the shawl without convicting himself of a deliberate attempt to swindle the government, he was compelled to leave with the fair stranger the present which he had intended for his wife.

The "Were-Wolf."

Among the countless superstitions of the Don Cossacks, there is a very curious reproduction of the mediæval belief in the "Were-wolf," or human beast of prey, gifted with the power of taking at will the form of either wolf or man. The Cossacks give to these horrible half-breeds the name of "Vov Kulak," and have the firmest belief in their preternatural powers. It is no uncommon thing to hear a gray-haired peasant on the Don tell, with bated breath and nervous glances over his shoulder, how some local hunter lately killed a prowling wolf, and how an old man with an evil reputation was found dead in his bed next morning. The African exploits of Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Stanley, when first noised abroad in Russia, were ascribed by popular superstition to their supposed power of transforming themselves into wild beasts. Only three years ago an unfortunate traveler was seized in one of the Cossack villages, on suspicion of being a "Vov-Kulak," and dragged before the local magistrate by a mob of infuriated peasants, who clamored for his life. The ready-witted judge assured them that justice should be done, but suggested that it might be well to prove the charge first, and, turning to the prisoner, bade him make the sign of the cross. The man at once obeyed, and the Cossacks, taking this as a clear proof that he could be no demon, embraced him with yells of delight, and carried him off to celebrate the occasion with a prolonged drinking bout.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

The English church congress will be held at Leicester next year.

The Methodist missionary society has received $10,013,265 in the last twenty years.

Miss Beath has left $10,000 to the Kirk session of St. Andrew's, Scotland, for the poor.

Forty missionaries in New York city reported 4,750 visits during the month of December.

A communion, in which all the Presbyterian churches of the city join, is annually observed in New Orleans.

General Howard organized a prayer meeting among his fellow cadets at West Point in 1857, and it is still kept up.

The theological college of the evangelical society of Geneva contains thirty-five students preparing for the ministry.

The Rev. George Balcom, the well-known evangelist, died recently in Kansas. His brother, also a Baptist minister, died the same day in the State of New York.

The Rev. Daniel Edward, writing from Breslau on the subject of religious intolerance in Austria, tells how the gendarmes appeared on a recent Sunday in a Presbyterian meeting-house at Nedwes, and took down forty-one names, which means that hearers and minister would alike be heavily fined.

The *Churchman* states that twenty-six ministers of other denominations were received into the Protestant Episcopal church in 1879. Eight of the accessions were from the Congregational church, five from the Methodist Episcopal church, four from the Baptist church and three from the Presbyterian church.

The Evangelical Mennonites, of Pennsylvania, having one conference, and the United Mennonites, having two conferences, one in Canada and one in the States of Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, have formally united under the title of Evangelical United Mennonites. The only difference between the two bodies was a trifling matter of church discipline.

The society for Irish church missions to Roman Catholics, in Ireland, has raised £645,609 in the last twenty-six years. In addition it has been the means of erecting nineteen churches, nine parsonages, thirty-three schoolhouses and eight orphanages. It agents number 39, comprising thirty clergymen, 124 Scripture readers and schoolmasters, and 132 other agents.

A new denomination known as "The Methodist Church" has been organized at Philadelphia. Its doctrines are the same as those of the Methodist Episcopal church, but its system is different. It has not one order in the ministry, that of elders, and to this order women are eligible. The only presiding officer is the president of the annual conference. The denomination has nine churches.

The Baptist Year Book for 1880 gives a summary of the strength of this denomination in the United States in 1879 as follows: Associations, 1,095; churches, 24,794; ordained ministers, 15,401; additions by baptism, 78,924; by letter, 33,095; by experience, 5,232; by restoration, 7,922; diminutions by death, 14,437; by letter, 35,077; by exclusion, 20,580; by erasure, 3,809. Total membership, 2,13,044, as compared with 2,102 034 for 1878.

The Benedictine order is making preparations for celebrating, in 1880, the fourteen hundredth anniversary of the birth of their founder, St. Benedict. In Monte Cassino the old tower and crypt of the original monastery are nearly restored and completed, the work having been begun two years ago. Frescoes are painted by monks of the order. New editions of valuable, some of them ornamental, works by Benedictine authors are also prepared for the occasion.

Animal Longevity.

A tortoise which died in the bishop of Peterborough's garden, in 1831, was more than 220 years of age, and one belonging to Archbishop Land died from neglect at the age of 128 years. As to fishes, the pike has been said to live 267 years, and the carp for 200 years. It is highly probable that the gigantic salamander may live for a greatly prolonged period, and frogs and toads are probably long-lived animals, many being nearly half a century old. The life of a sheep is of about fifteen years' duration, and that of a dog from fifteen to twenty, although allied animals are much longer lived. Thus, the lion called Pompey, which died in the Tower of London in 1760, had lived there for no less than seventy years. Extremely varied, then, is the duration of the life of individual organisms. Not less varied are the relations to time of the races and of different groups of animals and plants. Species, genera, families, orders, and classes of animals and plants, differ extremely as to their period of duration, some of each of these groups appearing to have been but short-lived compared with other divisions of similar rank.—*St. G. Mivart, in Contemporary Review.*

Deer on Ice.

Clay Rice, an old hunter of Lyon county, Kentucky, went over into the Missouri swamps, back of the town of New Madrid, a few weeks ago, and there met with an extraordinary run of luck in deer shooting. He, with his son and a companion of the latter, killed ninety-three deer in as many hours. Rice ascribes his success to a sheet of water under which the whole country, by reason of recent storms, rested. At various points in the swamp lands small islands or ridges stuck up just above the overflow, and upon these islands the deer congregated. Shortly after the arrival of Rice and his fellows a cold snap covered the water with a thick sheeting of ice, and as the deer were unable to run with speed over the slippery surface the hunters found every advantage in their favor. Rice on one occasion killed eight royal bucks without moving from his tracks, and on another two of the party, having hemmed in a herd of fifty, killed eighteen of them. Six of the eighteen were caught without a shot, as they fell on the ice and remained there, though resisting frantically until their throats had been cut with a bowie. Many of the incidents of the hunt were exciting in the extreme, and no painting could do justice to the picturesqueness of some of the scenes.

The *American Manufacturer* says that this country is now making more than one-third of all the paper in the world. The product is about 1,830 tons daily, amounting to about 640,500 tons per year. There are now 927 mills, representing a capital of $100,000,000. These mills employ 22,000 persons, who draw about $9,556,000 in salaries per year.

The Loss of Memory Through Shock.

Mental depression, incoherence of thought and absolute insensibility are, of course, the common symptoms accompanying shock, varying with its amount; and moments, hours, days, weeks, or even months of blank follow upon a jar of the brain, according to the degree of disturbance to which it may have been subjected. These are ordinary phenomena; but while it has been common to note the time at which the patient comes to himself and memory resumes its action, it is not so general to inquire as to what particular moment recollection vanished. I think we are generally content to date this from the time when the injury was received, and yet, under some circumstances, it will be found that there has been quite an appreciable period antecedent to this, of which all record has been wiped from the brain; and this fact may be of importance in several ways. Several cases in my experience, illustrating the truth of the proposition laid down, happening in swift succession, induces me to make a record of them.

I. A gentleman returning to his home one night went first to the front door to get in, but this being locked he went round the house to the back door. Alongside of this entrance were steep steps leading to an open basement, and, the night being very dark, he missed his way and fell into it, a distance of eight feet. When found, supposably within a half hour afterward, he was completely unconscious, and upon examination it was discovered he had a scalp wound on the back of his head down to the bone, which was unbroken. He was restored to consciousness in a few hours, and the next morning was wholly cognizant of passing events, and several days later was about as usual. He retained no memory whatever of his fall, all recollection ceasing at the time when he turned away from his front door to go around the house, though after this he had to traverse a distance of a hundred feet to reach the point where he fell.

2. Two weeks since I attended a gentleman who had fallen through a hatchway of a warehouse, a distance of nine feet, into a cellar. He had a rib broken and a deep wound in his chin. Within a half hour after his fall he was removed to a carriage, assisting somewhat those who were helping him. He had great confusion and trouble for several hours afterward, asking continually where he was, what was the matter with him, etc. He had a sharp surgical fever, an abscess developing in his jaw; but after the first thirty-six hours his intelligence was completely restored. He had no recollection of his accident. All that he remembered was that he and his brother had entered the warehouse together at dark; that he had sat down by the stove near the front door, and his brother had gone back some distance to the counting-room; that when he had warmed himself he rose to follow him. The rest was blank. From the stove to the hatchway was a distance of thirty feet.

3. A boy five years of age was in the habit of climbing out upon a window sill, for which his mother had punished him. Entering the room one day she saw him again in his perilous situation. Afraid to alarm him by speaking to him, she ran below to warn him back and to catch him in case he should fall. She was too late, however, finding him lying insensible on the pavement from a fall of a dozen feet. The injury sustained was apparently a fracture at the base of the skull, hemorrhage and a serous discharge coming from his ears. He recovered, however, and his consciousness returned in forty-eight hours. His account to his mother of his fall was: "I wasn't bad, mamma. I got out on the window, but I got back before any one told me."

The comments I have to make on the cases narrated shall be brief. They are:

First—That the point at which memory leaves one in injuries accompanied by great shock seems to be at the record of the last prominent idea. In the first case the walk around the house was monotonous, and the gentleman was no doubt all the while occupied with the circumstances connected with his not getting in his front door, as he had at first intended. In case second the prominent idea of the man was in leaving the comfortable stove to join his brother. In case third it was the mother's injunction.

Second—The points noted seem to establish the fact of enthanasia in cases of violent death, not only to actual pain inflicted by the injury, but as to the anticipation of the horrible event.—*R. O. Cowling, M. D., in Medical Practitioner.*

The "Little Joker."

One of the "old style" of commercial travelers was Jack Hazzard, of New York. Jack was passionately fond of the "pasteboards," and would occasionally even indulge in a little game with the boys in the basement of the store, when not upon the "road." One morning when thus engaged the "old man" was heard approaching, and Jack stuffed his last trick in his pocket, chucked the rest of his pack into an empty case, and the company broke up. The cause of the intrusion was soon explained by Jack receiving an order to start for Philadelphia at once with samples of a new line of goods. Jack flung the samples into a valise, put on a clean paper collar, bought ten cigars for a quarter and started at once. Arriving in Philadelphia his first call was on an old Quaker house on Broad street. Pulling himself together, Jack marched in, and laying a card before the senior partner, who was busily engaged at his desk, said in his most sanctimonious manner: "That is the party I have the honor to represent." The old follower of Penn looked carefully at the card, and then, fixing his steely blue eyes on Jack, handed it back, saying: "If that is the party that thee represents, thee will find Philadelphia well stocked with his goods." Jack cast one horrified look at the card. It was the "little joker," on which a fellow clerk had strongly sketched the head and horns of his satanic majesty, and the bold salesman, for once discomfitted, beat a hasty retreat to his hotel.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin*

Consumption in Monkeys.

There is more truth than first appears in the nursery coupiet—

"Over the hills and a great way off,
A monkey died with the whooping cough."

Mons. Jean Vilain, who was once army surgeon in Algiers, writes in the *Popular Science Monthly* some interesting facts about the diseases of animals. They have a great many "human" disorders, he says, and he has seen elephants sick with toothache and nervous fever, wolves afflicted with catarrh, and lions, tigers and monkeys dying of consumption. He says:

All monkeys are very delicate animals. They are not gluttonous; and having so much exercise, they are rarely afflicted with diseases of the bowels. But they have weak lungs, and the reason why so many of the most interesting among them die when brought to Europe is the too sudden change of air, diet and water. There is no more intelligent monkey than the chimpanzee, a truly wonderful animal. While in Berlin I dined at the Zoological gardens by the side of a pet chimpanzee. He partook of every dish like a human being, put sugar into his teacup, stirred it with the spoon, and drank the beverage with evident relish. But his eyes looked supernaturally bright. I felt his pulse. It was one hundred and twenty-five. "He will not live long," I said to his keeper.

"Why not?" he asked, with a sorrowful mien.

"He is consumptive," I replied.

"Indeed! He often coughs."

The chimpanzee died a month later. His left lung was entirely gone.

J. C. Ayer & Co., the medicine firm, publishes almanacs in every known tongue, except cold boiled tongue.—*New Haven Register.*

TIMELY TOPICS.

An Ohio mining company has discharged forty employees because they are single men. The alleged objection to the unmarried is that they do not return as much money to the corporation store as married men. Whether this is an argument in favor of getting married does not appear, as the married employees of the company struck on account of the discharge of the bachelors.

Ohio had sixty-three blast furnaces in operation last year employing 5,965 workmen, and capable of turning out 1,937 tons of iron manufacture. There are forty-seven rolling mills in the State, thirty-one of which are in operation, employing 7,784 persons. The production of coal during the year is estimated at 5,000,000 tons, employing 14,000 persons. There are sixteen glass manufacturies in operation employing over 1,000 persons. Gas works are in operation in sixty-five towns, with a capital invested of nearly $9,000,000

Glass sleepers for street railways are now under trial. They are made by the Sieman's glass toughening process, which differs somewhat from the well-known La Bastie process. Under careful experiment they have been found to have very considerable strength, or, at least, sufficient for light railways. So far they have been made of a rather small pattern for longitudinal sleepers, but there seems to be no reason why they may not be made of the usual size for heavy railway ties. The glass is of the cheapest quality. They may even be made from furnace slag, as cheap bottles are already manufactured, and once in the road-bed they would last for centuries, as far as mere decay is concerned.

The city of Tokio, capital of Japan, has been burned down for the third time in seven years, though, considering that it is constructed of the lightest and flimsiest material, it might just as well been the seventh time in three years. Although 15,000 houses were destroyed the loss is not so severe as these numbers would indicate, for they are cheaply and quickly built up again. In Japan a fire is checked by pulling houses to pieces, and the firemen instead of pumping water on the burning building, keep soaking the men who are demolishing the houses. Evidently, however, when 50,000 people are made homeless and 100 perish in the flames the blaze has got as much beyond their control as the famous one in Chicago.

The year 1880 will be memorable in naval and commercial annals for the promulgation of a new code of sea signals and naval rules. Great Britain France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Chili and the United States have agreed to these rules, which include, besides signaling with colored lights, a set of blasts from the steam whistle or fog-horn, whose numbers and length of duration will, it is hoped, prevent the sad disasters which have been steadily increasing with the increase of shipping.

A company has been formed in Glasgow, Scotland, says an exchange, to operate in the forest lands of Oregon, and Washington Territory, for the purpose of utilizing a process of clearing forests by steam, introduced into Scotland a few years since. A traction engine of twelve-horse power is stationed some distance from the wood, and a wire chain is fastened to a tree. Steam is then put on, and the tree is pulled forcibly out by the roots. Upward of 900 trees per day of ten hours can be pulled out by this process. The company will begin operations with fifty engines, which are now being manufactured for them, to be located and worked in different sections of the country, and it is calculated that in the course of a few years the whole northwest of the United States will be cleared and opened up for settlement.

An amusing application of the wonders of the telephone as an assistant detective of crime reaches the San Diego (California) *Union*, from Julian. Several horses were stolen in that neighborhood, and suspicion fell upon a certain Indian as the thief. Some one having introduced a telephone there, it occurred to the owner of the stolen horses to get the Indian to step in and hear the "Great Spirit" talk. The Indian took one of the cups and was thrilled with astonishment at being apparently so near the Great Keeper of the happy hunting ground. After some little time spent in wonderment, the Indian was solemnly commanded by the Great Spirit to give up the stolen horses! Dropping the cup as if he had been shot, the Indian immediately confessed to having stolen the horses, and tremblingly promised, if his life was spared, to restore the "caballos" at once, and he did so.

National Debts.

From an article in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, from the pen of Robert P. Porter, we extract the following table showing the debts of the civilized nations of the world in 1878:

Nation.	*Debt.*
China	$3,250,000
San Salvador	5,000,000
Germany	90,000,000
Austria	1,000,000
Sweden and Norway	62,000,000
Cape of Good Hope	25,000,000
Nicaragua	10,000,000
Switzerland	6,500,000
Ecuador	16,350,000
Colombia	52,000,000
Japan	365,000,000
Greece	75,000,000
Ceylon	4,000,000
Honduras and Guinea	36,000,000
British India	1,170,000,000
Chili	85,000,000
Paraguay	250,000,000
Canada	150,000,000
Costa Rica	17,000,000
Belgium	210,000,000
Brazil	275,000,000
Peru	250,000,000
Russia	2,500,000,000
United States	2,035,786,831
Turkey	1,000,000,000
Austria	1,360,000,000
Venezuela	10,000,000
Roumania	105,000,000
Denmark	50,000,000
Argentine republic	42,000,000
South Australia	27,000,000
Mexico	400,000,000
Spain	2,050,000,000
Netherlands	400,000,000
Italy	1,950,000,000
Tasmania	70,500,000
Portugal	400,000,000
England	3,888,907,980
France	4,677,743,400
Egypt	400,000,000
New South Wales	75,000,000
Uruguay	45,000,000
Victoria	100,000,000
New Zealand	105,

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KUERTZ..... .....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Feb. 19, 1880.

On last Thursday the Elections committee made a report to the House on the Curtin-Yocum contest, and in favor of a new election. The House will take action upon the report in a short time.

The Bellefonte *Republican* complains of its delegates to the state convention as having misrepresented their constituents. This county being strong for Blaine, Hastings and Rankin gave their votes in favor of Grant.

Senator Wallace has done more for his party in showing up the corrupt and outrageous practices of republican politicians in the administration of the federal election laws than any other democratic member of the United States senate. He has struck right at the mainspring of the machinery devised by the republican leaders for carrying elections by fraud and force. The democratic party, nay the people without distinction of party, will in due time manifest their appreciation of his faithful services in defense of popular rights and free and fair elections. So says the Morning Patriot, and we say so too.

According to the Pittsburg *Post* thirty-one mills on the dollar, or over three per cent., will be about the average rate of taxation in Pittsburg this year.

This is larger than any other city, but one must remember that the smoky city sported a bigger riot too. Big riot, big tax rate.

General Daniel Ruggles, of Va., has an idea that will bring tears to the very clouds, and if Ruggles does not succeed in making his mark, he certainly has a patent that will make a great deal of noise—up in the clouds. He has a method of precipitating rainfall, a fine thing in a dry time, when you can send to Ruggles for so many square rods or acres of rainfall to cover your garden or corn patch—he proposes to produce rain to order. Ruggles' plan as we see in the Washington news, is given in the following:

General Daniel Ruggles, of Virginia, at the request of the senate committee on agriculture, appeared before them today and briefly explained his method of precipitating rain falls by scientific means. His method (for which he has recently been granted a patent) is to send up to the cloud realm cartridges of dynamite or similar explosive materials in skeleton balloons and to explode them either by time fuses or by magnets—electricity through light metal wires connecting the balloons with the earth.

Gen. Ruggles, as the result of many years of study, and investigation of this subject, claims that the different mists passing over arid regions or localities suffering from an unusual drouth, may readily be consolidated into rain fall by concussions and vibrations thus arbitrarily produced, and he has therefore suggested to the committee that congress might provide a small appropriation for expenditure by the commissioner of agriculture to test the practicability of aiding the agricultural interests of the country in this manner. The committee requested him to prepare an amplified memorial on the subject, with a view to their taking it more fully into consideration at an early day.

Mr. Thomas Mills, a prominent republican of Indiana, has been telling the exodus committee that the National immigration society has be en sending too many women and children into his state. He says: "What we want is twenty thousand bucks to vote in the close counties." Such a blunder in the society is inexcusable.

The reason why the Camerons are not favorable to the nomination of John Sherman for President, has recently been given by a Washington correspondent. It appears that when Simon Cameron was nominated for Minister to Russia, Sherman, who was then in the Senate, voted against his confirmation. When the old Winnebago chief afterward became a member of the Senate, and had access to the records of the secret sessions of that body, he examined the vote on his confirmation as Minister to Russia, and found him. This aroused the indignation of the old man, and he has given his son Don to understand that under no circumstances can Sherman receive any help from Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the relationship which exists between the families.

The fifth cremation took place at Le Moyne furnace on the 7 inst. The account given of it says: The body of Miss Dolly Hartman, daughter of Joseph Hartman, of Pittsburg, was cremated here yesterday. The train arrived from Pittsburg at 11 o'clock, bearing the remains, the father and mother of the deceased, their three sons, and Miss Meniger. The body was encased in a rosewood casket. The hearse and carriages were in waiting at the depot, and soon the little cortege was wending its way towards Gallows Hill. This is the fifth cremation at Le Moyne's furnace. A few people looked anxiously at the cortege, but there was no crowds at the crematory, which was in charge of Mr. Harding, son-in-law of Dr. Le Moyne. The friends mentioned and John W. Pittock and wife were admitted to the crematory. At 11:30 the body was placed on the iron frame. The features of the young lady were slightly shrunken, but she looked natural and lifelike. Her hair hung loosely about her head and a tiny lock of it nestled on one cheek. The body was clad in pure white and lilies of the valley were arranged around her neck. Rev. Vetterling, pastor of the Swedenborgian church of Pittsburg, read part of the burial service and scattered ashes over the body, and at 11:44 the remains were thrust into the retort and incineration began. About three hours were required to reduce the body, which weighed eighty pounds. The relatives of the deceased left for Pittsburg in the afternoon. The ashes will be taken from the retort on Monday or Tuesday and sent to them. Her father, Mr. James Hartman, is wealthy and occupies an excellent position socially. One day last summer Mr. Hartman spoke at the dinner table about cremating the bodies of the dead, and expressed a desire in case of his demise that his body should be burned. The other members of the family discussed the subject, and all agreed that cremation was the best method of disposing of the dead. Miss Dolly was particularly emphatic in her expressions of a desire to be cremated, and told her father that she wanted him to remember her wish.

The father of the girl says he will buy a small lot in a cemetery, sprinkle the dust of his daughter upon the surface and plant flowers among the ashes of his child.

The Sherman boom does not make a big show, it seems to be kind o' up hill business. John Sherman for President with Eliza Pinkston for Vice would be a very fitting arrangemet.

Mr. Africa, the Supervisor of the Census for this district, has a communication in last week's Huntingdon Monitor from which we extract the following:

The act of 1879 provides that a sub division assigned any enumerator shall not exceed four thousand inhabitants, according to the census of 1870. The superintendent is disposed, in order that the work may be done promptly and thoroughly, to have the sub-districts much smaller than this maximum. Enumerators are to be selected solely with reference to their fitness for the proper discharge of their duties. The superintendent remarks on this subject: "It would not merely be a wrong to the Government but it would be a positive cruelty to the appointee himself, for a supervisor to confer a commission as enumerator upon any person not of decided clerical aptitude and of active habits, writing freely, and good at figures." The compensation, which may be either a specific sum for each living inhabitant each death reported, etc., or $4 for each ten hours' actual field work, is optional with the superintendent and will be decided by him in advance.

All applications for appointments should be addressed to the supervisor of the proper district, and, if the writer desires an acknowledgment of the receipt thereof, he should inclose stamps to pay return postage. Long petitions signed by everybody carry little weight. Personal interviews are not desirable. The qualifications of an applicant can be most clearly shown by written communications from men of good character and standing in his neighborhood or county, accompanied with a letter dictated and written by the applicant himself.

This, the seventh district of Pennsylvania, comprises fourteen counties, for which J. Simpson Africa, of the borough of Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, has been appointed and confirmed as supervisor. The population of these counties and the principal towns therein, according to the census of 1870 was as follows:

COUNTIES.	
Clearfield.	25,741
Clinton.	23,211
Centre.	24,418
Mifflin.	17,508
Union.	15,565
Huntingdon.	21,251
Fulton.	9,360
Franklin.	45,365
Perry.	25,447
Juniata.	17,390
Snyder.	15,806
Cumberland.	43,912
Adams.	30,315
York.	76,134
	411,223

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.	
York*	11,003
Lock Haven*	6,986
Carlisle*	6,650
Chambersburg*	6,308
Lewisburg*	3,121
Gettysburg*	3,074
Huntingdon*	3,034
Lewistown*	2,797
Bellefonte*	2,535
Mechanicsburg.	2,569
Shippensburg.	2,065
Reuovo.	1,940
Hanover.	1,839
Green Castle.	1,650
Wrightsville.	1,544
Selinsgrove.	1,453
Clearfield*	1,361
Waynesboro.	1,345
Philipsburg.	1,086
Mercersburg.	971
Petersburg, (Perry Co.)	960
Newport.	945
Mifflinburg.	911
Newville.	907
Mifflintown*	857
Osceola.	813
Bloomfield*	655
McConnellsburg*	552
Middleburg*	370

Those marked with a (*) are county towns.

The Washington *Post* makes some forcible points for greenbackers to ponder over. It says that our national greenback labor friends are affluent in good intentions. They point out undoubted evils and propose a remedy, which is legislation. Their great mistake is in the supposition that the proposed remedial appliance can effect a a cure. For instance, they declare that their final purpose is "to embody in law and enforce the right of each laborer to the results of his toil." That sounds well. It rounds a period ornately. But it is visionary to the last degree. Until human nature is radically changed and the millennium shows up, there will be no day dawn on this earth in which the strong will not oppress the weak, the crafty dupe the simple and credulous and the cunning idler subsist on the unpaid toil of honest labor. All the legislation that can be enacted cannot change these things, for they are the result of natural laws. Education, a purer civilization and higher moral development will mitigate, but cannot entirely remove, those evils. Some men will be poor and others rich, and wealth will give its possessors advantages. If all the property in the country were equally divided among the people to-day we should have millionaires and beggars before next January, and no law making could prevent it. There are reforms demanded of existing conditions. There is need to curtail the power of great corporations. But these reforms are much more readily effected through the Democratic organization than by a third party movement. The Thurman Pacific railroad act shows what may be done by Democratic statesmanship. There will be no chance for a triangular contest this year. Long before the November election comes on all the stragglers will have rallied to one or the other of the two contending hosts.

CAMERON'S PRACTICAL FRAUDS

Under this head the Philadelphia *Press*, republican, has an article which may be of interest to the Centre county delegates to the republican state convention, Messrs. Hastings and Rankin. The *Press* says:

The Pittston Gazette calls attention to the fact that Lackawanna and Luzerne furnished seven of the votes which were wrested from Blaine by special influences. Crawford, Lycoming, Perry and Centre furnished five more. Besides these betrayals, the regularly elected Senatorial delegates in the Union district, in the Somerset district and in the York district were unseated by a packed committee appointed by the temporary chairman, and Grant men without claims were put in their places. These fifteen changed reversed the complexion of the convention. But for them, the Grant resolution would have been beaten by ten votes, notwithstanding the solidity of the Philadelphia delegation in voting for personal reasons against its judgement. These practical frauds have destroyed whatever of vitality can be claimed for the resolution referred to. It was not only forced on the convention by power, but it was carried by deception and fraud. It deserves no other fate than to be denounced and repudiated by the honest organization whom it vainly seeks to bind.

ACKNOWLEDGING THE EXODUS TO BE A POLITICAL SCHEME.

Additional evidence was again brought out, on 11 inst, before the Senate Exodus Committee. J. H. Russell, an undertaker from Indianapolis, testified that up to January 28, or within a period of two months, there had been interred at the expense of his county from twenty-five to thirty colored emigrants, from North Carolina. They were all buried as paupers at an average expense of $5.15 each. There was great destitution among the emigrants. He himself saw a family of nine which lived in a small hut having but two rooms and no furniture. There was nothing for a bed but a pile of straw and a blanket in one corner of one of the rooms. He thought it an outrage both on the emigrants and the people of Indiana to bring these destitute people to that State. He believed the people of Indiana, generally, were opposed to it, but thought some leading Republicans, mentioning J. C. New and Mr. Martindale, were assisting the movement for political purposes.

James E. Baker, of Indianapolis, a Democrat and a clerk in the State Auditor's office, testified that he had an interview with an emigrant named A. W. Heath in which he deceived Heath by representing himself as a Republican. He induced Heath to make a sworn statement, saying among other things, "We have been instructed to get away from North Carolina by the 1st of next June, 1880, so that our numbers will show in the next census." Mr. Scott Ray, editor of the Shelbyville Democrat, testified that the other newspaper at Shelbyville, a Republican journal, had never opposed the exodus, but had encouraged immigration by setting forth that there was a good demand for labor in Indiana. He produced a memorandum of a conversation held with a leading Republican of the county on January 25, as follows: "I had a conversation with Henry S. Byers, ex-Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Shelby County in the presence of two of the leading merchants of the city, in which Mr. Byers said: "There is no disguising the fact, Ray; the exodus movement is a political movement of the Republican party as I know it to be a fact. We intend to carry Indiana with the aid of the negro vote; and if the Republican party had taken my advice six years ago they would have set the movement on foot long ago. We intend to bring 8,000 of them into the State in time for them to vote this fall, and will place them in the close Congressional districts and counties. While it is rather expensive, it is cheaper for the party than to be compelled to buy votes on the day of election, as we have always had to do."

A TILT IN THE MAINE LEGISLATURE.

Augusta, Me., February 10.—In the House to-day a political discussion was provoked by the introduction of an order to print, with the recent decisions of the judges of the Supreme Court, a certain decision of the Court made in 1868. Mr. Hale denounced it as an attempt on the part of the opposition to belittle the opinion of the Court. For the Fusion side Mr. Swan said they had a right to regard the opinions of the Court as of no binding effect, and their position would be sustained by the people at the polls next September. The order was defeated by a vote of 82 to 38.

So Blaine's heroes in Maine are afraid to let the earlier opinions of their court go out with the recent and changed opinion of the same court. According to the earlier opinions of that court the fusionists were right in their recent course in Maine—but *then* the opinion was rendered by a partisan court to sustain the republicans in counting out the democrats. When later the republicans were in a minority and the fusionists were guided by republican precedents to count them out, then the Supreme Court changed its opinions so as to keep the republicans in. And these two opposite opinions of this court is what the republicans refused to have printed and go out together.

"BLAINE MEN IN DISGUISE."

At the Westchester meeting last Saturday, Senator Cooper of the adjoining county of Delaware, and a Cameron-Blaine man, attempted to pour oil on the troubled waters by saying a good many of the Chicago delegates were Blaine men in disguise. This brought Mr. Pennypacker to his feet, who talked in this fashion.

"We don't want Blaine men in disguise. [Applause.] We want them in full uniform, showing their colors and advancing their principles. [Great Applause.] Why, gentlemen," continued the speaker; "we know that of the forty-six delegates from Philadelphia forty-five are pronounced Blaine men, and yet these men voted as a unit to instruct for Grant. [Loud cheers.] But why? To gratify—only to gratify—the personal feeling of a young and rising Senator. No, gentlemen, we don't want any Blaine men in disguise. [Lauther and cheers.] We want Blaine men to stand up so they will not be mistaken, and to show their colors. We don't want Blaine men to be, as Ben Wade said some years ago, Israelites in appearance, but with Egyptian principles. [Laughter and applause.] Now, we don't want any more Grant men sailing under the colors of James G. Blaine. [Cheers.] If a man is for Blaine, we want him to stand up fairly and frankly, [cheers,] and we don't want any cringing to the powers that be. [Cheers.] But we want every man who has a voice as a delegate to express the wishes of his constituency, and we do desire and will have a full and fair expression of the people of Pennsylvania. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

Last week's Lewisburg Chronicle *hists* the name of Grant for president, which makes its "outside" look pale as death on our copy of that paper. No wonder.

Conkling is not a candidate for president, but unanimous for Grant, same as Cameron.

The Nevada bank of San Francisco has sent $25,000 to the Herald's Irish famine fund. Mr. Mackey, one of the bank firm gave an additional $10,000.

The latest sensation in a neighboring state is a man of 45 marrying his stepdaughter aged 12. The neighbors threatened to lynch him.

Don Cameron is for Grant and a third term and a reason that he gives is that "the people of this country are tired of the uncertainties of its government." Which means Grant once more—once for all—in the chair and no more elections.

The republican papers are still growling at their late state convention.

The Mifflinburg Telegraph raises Blaine to its head for President, to spite Cameron.

The republican papers generally throughout the state are scolding at the manner in which Cameron wiggled their state convention.

The total values of exports of petroleum and petroleum products during December, 1879, were $3,939,447; during December, 1878, $2,786,847; for the six months ended December 31, 1879, $22,486,089; for the six months ended December 33, 1878, $25,555,871.

It was reported that Blaine would take the second place on the Grant ticket, and then again its is reported that he would not do any such thing.

The production of coal is to be stopped three days each week until April 1st.

We speak knowingly when we assert that Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is the best article of the kind sold on the American Continent. Personal trial has demonstrated this, and the article is an elegant and cleanly one without which we think no toilet complete. Messrs. Johnston, Holloway & Co., 602 Arch street, Philadelphia, are the agents for the article, and when our Philadelphia friends return from Cape May, they should certainly procure some of it. We know of no such article extant for the hair, and thus speak in such decided and emphatic terms.—Ocean Foam, Cape May, N. J.

Rev. J. H. Grier, the oldest minister of Northumberland Presbytery, died at Jersey Shore on Tuesday of last week, at the advanced age of 92 years. He performed the marriage ceremony of over six hundred couple and was himself married four times. He preached nearly fifty years to the Jersey Shore people.

Peter Herdic was discharged from the payment of his debts, in the U. S. Dist. Court, at Pittsburg on Saturday.

Judges Atcheson and McKennan filed an opinion which virtually discharges the millionaire bankrupt of Williamsport, from the payment of his debts. The Court decides that it has not been shown that Herdic has concealed any of his property fraudulently; that he did not commit perjury in swearing to the correctness of the schedule of debts filed (it was charged he had omitted to mention debts aggregating $500,000); that he did not allow debts to be fraudulently proved against him by persons with whom he was in collusion; that entries made in his books three days before his bankruptcy, said entries representing transactions amounting to $1,250,000, were made correctly and not irregularly. On the latter point the Court has a good deal to say. The opinion concludes by saying that Herdic ought to be discharged as soon as the usual formalities are gone through with. This decision is final, as Judge McKennan, of the Circuit Court, unites in the opinion.

Capt. Eads of Mississippi jetty fame was given a private dinner at Washington on last Saturday at which Proctor Knott Messrs. Southard, King, Cabell, Frost, Reagan General Marmaduke and many Western men were present. Captain Eads, in answer to many compliments to himself, said that he could make the Mississippi River such a great inland water-way that ocean ships of thirty feet draught of water could load at St Louis as easily as at New Orleans, and that the effect of his scheme would be to revolutionize the commerce and change the political combinations of the country.

The suits civil and criminal, by the oil producers against the Standard Oil Company were compromised a few days ago.

Any of our present subscribers sending us the names of two new ones, with the cash, we will give an additional credit three months on each of the three or 15 months for $2,00.

Mrs. Tweed died in Paris on last Friday.

If, as we read in the Republican papers, the negroes of the South can be made to work hard and deposit all their earnings with their landlords or storekeepers for plug tobacco at $10, a pound and molasses at $5 a gallon, it would seem to be but a short-sighted policy on the part of the Southern whites to kill them off with shot-wounds, dog-bites and merciless flagellations. This is slaying the African goose that lays the greenback egg. It is hard, too, to understand how the negroes of the South could last year have passed their whole time in contributing to the pleasures of the chase with bloodhounds, in watching from secluded but pestilential swamps and cane-brakes the conflagration of their dwellings and in attending necktie sociables upon hickory limbs and telegraph poles, and yet have contrived to get in such an unprecedentedly large cotton crop!

ABOUT TAX RECEIPTS.—There is an opinion with some that to entitle one to vote, a State or county tax must not only have been paid within two years, but that the tax must have been assessed within that time, too. This is a mistake. *it makes no difference how far back the tax was assessed*, so that it has been paid within the required time. A man presenting a receipt for a tax paid within the two years and the proper time before the election, is entitled to vote, no matter if it was for a tax assessed three or more years before. This is the construction of the law everywhere in the State. Several years ago we published an opinion of Judge Mayer to the same effect, says the Clinton Democrat.

THE LAW OF FINDING.—The law of finding is this: The finder has clear title against all the world but the owner. The proprietor of a railroad car or shop has no right to demand the property which may be found on his premises. Such proprietor may make regulations in regard to lost property which will bind their employees, but they cannot bind the public. The law of finding was declared by the King's Bench one hundred years ago in a case in which the facts were these: A person found a wallet containing a sum of money on a shop floor. He handed the wallet and contents to the shopkeeper. The latter refused to deliver them upon the ground that they were found on his premises. The finder then sued the shopkeeper, and it was held as above stated, that against all the world but the owner the title of the finder is perfect. And the finder has been held to stand in the place of the owner, so that he was permitted to prevail in action against a person who found an article which the plaintiff had originally found but subsequently lost. The police have no special rights in regard to articles lost unless those rights are conferred by statute. Receivers of articles found are trustees for the finder. They have no power in the absence of a special statute to keep the article against the finder any more than the finder has to retain the article against the owner.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor of New York on Monday evening last attended the Mexican Minister's ball. She was gorgeous in diamonds, a sort of feminine Golconda. A letter says:

Mrs. Astor attended under the escort of Judge Bancroft Davis. She wore over $800,000 worth of diamonds. Her earrings—two wonderful solitaires—were valued at $50,000 each. In addition to her costly necklace and head ornaments, the lady wore, arranged in a diagonal fashion across the corsage, a diamond chain composed of 500 stones of the value of $1,000 each.

The next night she was at Mrs. Hayes' reception, and is pictured in this way:

Mrs. Astor stood behind the receiving party and again dazzled all beholders. She wore two million dollars' worth of diamonds and black pearls. To begin with her head, a wide band, composed of large diamonds, fastened her chatelaine braid, two tiaras rested on the top and front of her head; her earrings were immense, so were the solitaires on velvet around her throat, beneath which were five strands of large black pearls, fastened with an immense diamond clasp. She wore a breastplate of diamonds, and the square-necked corsage was outlined with the largest sized diamonds. Her arms were encircled with them, and, in short, she was resolved into a "Kohinoor." Each diamond was of unusual size. Her dress was pearl-colored satin brocade, with point lace.

SANGUINARY DUEL BETWEEN TWO GIRLS IN VIRGINIA.

Both Enamored of One Man who was in Doubt as to which he Liked Best—One Takes a Club and the Other a Pitchfork.

Onancock, Va., Feb. 10.—A sanguinary duel was fought here between two women last Saturday, which resulted in the probable fatal wounding of both. Miss Louisa Wise and Miss Margaret Downing had for some time excited much comment in the little village because of their jealous quarrels over the attentions of a young man named Benjamin Young. On one or two occasions they had come to blows in his presence, and were only restrained from seriously injuring each other by the efforts of Young. At length on Friday evening he went to a party with Miss Wise, and while dancing with her the assemblage was thrown into intense excitement by the sudden appearance of Miss Downing, who, in a tragic manner, stalked up to the couple and forbid her lover to dance with her rival. As she stood facing the couple, with her eyes indamed with passon, it was thought that violence would be the next act in the drama. Suddenly, however, with a piercing shriek, she sank to the floor in a swoon frothing at the mouth as though suffering from an epileptic fit. She was removed by her friends, and Young and Miss Wise withdrew.

The following day Miss Wise received a note from Miss Downing, requesting her to call upon her, as she wished to see her about an important matter. Miss Wise went to her rival's house, as requested. She entered the yard, walked around to the kitchen entrance, pushed open the door, and, stepping inside, saw her rival seated by the stove, with her head resting moodily upon her hand. When Miss Downing caught sight of Miss Wise, she sprang to her feet, and, seizing a stout club, rushed at her, shrieking with rage. Miss Wise ran into the yard, and, seeing the other following, she picked up a pitchfork, and facing her enraged rival, warned her off. Miss Downing exclaimed:

"All right; we will fight now. You have a weapon, so have I."

Both being strong, healthy country girls, they found no difficulty in wielding their weapons. As Miss Downing rushed at the other, she was met by the three tined fork, which was driven into her breast. The next instant she struck Miss Wise a stunning blow on the head which staggered her, and followed it up by a second blow which felled her to the ground. Miss Wise soon regained her feet, and, assuming the offensive, impaled Miss Downing's hands on the prongs of the fork. Again she received a blow on the head from the club, which felled her to the ground. While in this position she thrust the pitchfork into Miss Downing's face making three terrible wounds. By this time both were weakened by loss of blood and dropped to the ground insensible. In this position they were found by some neighbors who gave the alarm. Dr. Drummond was summoned and was soon in attendance. Both girls were terribly injured, Miss Downing having been wounded fourteen times by the pitchfork, and Miss Wise shockingly bruised and beaten about the head. They are now suffering from a high fever, and the physician has little hope of their recovery. In lucid intervals they gave the particulars of the fight, and at the same time each begged piteously to see Mr. Young. The latter, evidently not relishing the notoriety into which he was brought by the strange infatuation of the two girls, has left the town, and no trace of him can be discovered. The affair has caused the most intense excitement here, and the usually quiet little town has been in a turmoil since the particulars of the fight were made public.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT A RAILROAD CROSSING.

On last Thursday evening 5, as the 6:15 accommodation train on the Catawissa road, going east, was passing the first crossing above West Milton station, it ran into a two-horse sled containing nine persons—males and females—on their way te attend a teacher's meeting. Miss Susan Bennage, aged about 17 years, daughther of Mr. Simon Bennage, was instantly killed—cut in two, we are informed. John Shadle, a soldier's orphan, had an arm and collar bone broken and was badly injured about the head; insensible, and it is thought cannot recover. Thomas Criswell, son of Mr. John Criswell of Kelly Twp., had an arm broken and received flesh wounds about the head. All the others escaped injury. One of the horses was instantly killed and the other so badly injured that he had to be shot. The party claim that no alarm of the approaching train was given, which is disputed by the train men.

FRANCE.

Fearful Storm Resulting in Losses of Lifa and Property.

London, February 12.—A dispatch from Sydney, New South Wales, states that the island of New Caledonia was visited by a fearful cyclonic storm on the 24th of January, which resulted in enormous destruction of property and loss of life. The sea rose to an almost unprecedented height, and the force of the winds was greater than had been experienced there for years. The waves swept the shore and drove several ships which were lying at anchor in the port, upon the rocks, and wrecked them completely. Houses were unroofed or blown down together, in many cases crushing the inhabitants beneath the ruins. Reports from the interior of New Caledonia speak of great destruction of life and property in the agricultural villages, at the mines, and on the peninsula of Ducos, the penal settlement of France, to which country the island belongs.

FOX HUNTING IN MARYLAND.

An Exciting Chase, in Which Reynard Outran his Pursuers.

An exciting fox hunt took place in Howard county, near Governor Carroll's estate last week. The Frederick county Fox Hunting Club extended an invitation to the Elk Ridge Club to unite in a fox chase from Poplar Springs, and about fifty gentlemen, with a number of ladies took part in the sport. The horses of the Elk Ridge Club were sent to Poplar Springs by grooms and the riders went out by the 4:20 train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and were driven in carriages from Elliot City to the place appointed for the meet. The Frederick Club brought a pack of twelve dogs, but in consequence of some error the dogs of the Elk Ridge Club failed to arrive, and the fox was run with the Frederick Club dogs. The ground was frozen very hard, and the fox (a bagged one) was set free at ten o'clock. An exciting chase across an open country followed, the run of the dogs being rather a trailing one. The dogs were not as well trained as the pack of the Elk Ridge Club, and this fact, coupled with the difficulty of riding over the hard ground, prevented the capture of Reynard. The chase continued for an hour and a half and was about fifteen miles, at the expiration of which time men and dogs became so widely separated that it was useless to continue the chase further and the brush was not captured. The riding was very fine and several men were thrown in taking dangerous leaps, but none were seriously injured. The hound ran badly, but, taken altogether, the day's sport was very much enjoyed. The party, after dining in the county, returned to Baltimore late this evening.

TEN CHINAMEN BURNED TO DEATH.

San Francisco, February 5.—A Chinese wash house, on Pine street near Taylor, was destroyed by fire this morning. The number of its occupants is not known, but the bodies of ten Chinamen have been recovered from the ruins.

Choice Flower and Garden Seeds,
STRAWBERRIES, PEACHES, &c.
NEW SORTS, BY MAIL.

Plants of the newest and finest improved sorts, carefully packed and prepaid by mail. My collection of Strawberries took the first premium for the best Collection, at the great show of the Mass. Horticultural Society, in Boston. I grow over 100 varieties, the most complete collection in the country, including all the new, large American and imported kinds. Priced descriptive Catalogues, gratis, by mail. Also Bulbs, Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens, Choice Flower, Garden, Tree, Evergreen, Herb, or Fruit Seeds, 25 packets of either for $1.00, by mail.

C. C. Cory, best for Upland, Lowland, or Garden, by mail, prepaid. $1.00 per 100, $5.00 per 1000. Wholesale Catalogue to the trade. Agents wanted.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842.

DANGER OF FAMINE OVER.

London, February 16.—The Duchess of Marlborough, in a letter to the Lord Mayor of London, says: The danger of famine appears to be over. If the charity of the public continues, no person in Ireland need be allowed to die for lack of food, but the committee, to bring their labor to a successful close, must spend over £40,000 per week for six weeks more.

We have received a copy of the Practical American, and after looking through it endorse the following from an exchange: The Practical American, an independent monthly especially devoted to Engineering, Manufacturing and Building, is the latest journal out. It is published, monthly, by Dr. Vander Weyde, the editor, and will doubtless be successful. The Doctor is one of the ablest editors in American scientific journalism. We hope to be remembered every month.

A woman in Van Buren County, Mich., had scarlet fever and lost her palate, so she talked with a very indistinct gabble. She has two daughters, who grew up at her home in the woods, seeing nobody but her. They talk just as she does, and understand her and each other perfectly, but nobody else can make out what they are saying.

ANOTHER MURDER IN CLEARFIELD.—Tuesday night of last week, near Houtzdale, Frank Ferrier, owner of a house in which Martin Labolle lived, and with whom Ferrier boarded, went into the house about 11 o'clock and going to the bed took hold of Mrs. Labolle. Some words followed, and not desiring his rudeness Labolle got up and pushed him away. This enranged the intruder, and he instantly took off his coat and wanted to fight. Labolle then started to go out, and in looking back to see where his assailant was received a stab with a knife, from the effects of which he died on Thursday following. Both parties were Frenchmen. Ferrier fled and his whereabouts is not known. He is about fifty years old; lame in one leg; walks with a cane, has gray whiskers and bald head; has a wound in the breast, received in the late war, and is a miner by occupation.

Prize Butter at the N. Y. Fair.—There was a very fine display of extra choice butter at the International Dairy Fair. The packages that took the prizes were splendid samples of what gilt-edge butter ought to be, perfect in quality and color. Many of them were colored to a perfect June tint with Wells, Richardson & Co's Perfected Butter Color, the use of which was universally recommended both by the makers and the butter buyers.

The Pennsylvania State College offers *free tuition* to all who enter its classes. Being liberally endowed by the state, it is able not only to make this proposition, but it also provides kitchens and furnishes the fuel for them free of charge to those students who wish to lessen their expenses by boarding themselves. For full information, address the President, State College, Centre county, Pa.

Kidney-Wort is nature's remedy for Kidney and Liver diseases, Piles and Constipation.

The French steamer Valentine, from Cardiff for Dieppe has been foundered. Sixteen persons were drowned.

London, February 10.—A dispatch sent from Dublin at twelve o'clock last night says that one woman and seven men were killed, and thirteen workmen and firemen serisously injured, by the burning of the theatre Royal yesterday. Everything in the building was consumed, including a large and costly wardrobe. The theatre took fire at about one o'clock, from a light in the hands of a boy who was lighting the gas. Most of the employees were at dinner at the time, and the flames spread rapidly. Manager Egerton lost his life by remaining too long in the building in his effort to arrest the flames.

"I don't Want a Plaster," said a sick man to a druggist "can't you give me something to cure me?" His symptoms were a lame back and disordered urine, and were a sure indication of kidney disease. The druggist told him to use Kidney-Wort and in a short time it effected a complete cure. Have you these symptoms? Then get a box to-day—before you become incurable. It is the cure; safe and sure.

JUST OUT.

HOOD'S GREAT BOOK
OF THE WAR.

ADVANCE & RETREAT,
Personal Experiences in the United States and Confederate States Armies:
BY GENERAL J. B. HOOD,
Late Lieutenant-General Confederate States Army, published for
THE HOOD ORPHAN MEMORIAL FUND by
GENERAL G. T. BEAUREGARD,
NEW ORLEANS, 1880.

The entire proceeds arising from the sale of this work are devoted to The Hood Orphan Memorial Fund, which is invested in United States Registered Bonds for the nurture, care, support and education of the ten infants deprived of their parents last summer at New Orleans, (the melancholy incidents of which sad bereavement are still fresh in the public mind.)

The book is an elegant octavo, containing 300 pages, with a fine photograph likeness and a fine steel engraving, made expressly for this work, four large maps of battle fields, bound in handsome Gray English Cloth, at THREE DOLLARS, or in a Fine Sheep Binding, with Marble Edge, THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS—in Half Bound Morocco, library style, FOUR DOLLARS, or in best Levant Turkey Morocco, full Gilt Sides and Edges, FIVE DOLLARS.

On the receipt from any person remitting by mail or express, of the amount in a registered letter or by a postal order, bank draft, or check, a copy will be immediately sent free of postage, registered as second class matter.

The volume is published in the best style of typography, on elegant paper, with illustrations, executed as highest specimens of art.

The author, the subject, the purpose, all alike render it worthy a place in every library,—on every desk—or upon the book shelf of every house in the country.

Agents wanted in every town and county in the United States, and a preference will be given to honorably discharged veterans of the army.

To the ladies, who feel a desire to express their sympathy with the Hood Orphan Memorial Fund, the sale of this book among their circle of friends, will afford an excellent way of contributing aid to so deserving a cause.

For terms, rates to agents, &c., address with full particulars,
GEN'L G. T. BEAUREGARD, Publisher,
On behalf of the Hood Memorial Fund,
19feb NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS
FORTIFY THE SYSTEM

and you are armed against disease. The finest tonic for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which renders direction easy and complete, counteracts biliousness, and keeps the bowels in order, and so genial and beneficent are its effects, that not only is the body invigorated and regulated by its use, but despondency banished from the mind.

For sale by all Druggist and Dealers generally.

THE MARYLAND SCANDAL.

Baltimore, Feb. 15, 1880.—Sydney Shores, the well-to-do farmer of Somerset county, who recently married his twelve-year-old stepdaughter, has been arrested, and also the officiating clergyman, Zachariah Brown, on a charge of violating a State law, which prohibits a man from marrying his stepdaughter or a woman her stepdaughter, under a penalty of $500. The clergyman is also made amenable to the same law. Shores furnished bail in the sum of $3,000 for each of the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury of the county. The case has excited extraordinary interest and much indignation among the neighbors.

A correspondent of the London Standard travelling in Ireland narrates an incident which speaks volumes for the hesitancy of the Irish poor to obtrude their misery:—"A starving woman in Galway, after a furtive glance around to see that none who knew her were in sight, told the correspondent that neither she nor her children had eaten food for a day and a half, and she apologetically explained that she only asked for help as His Honor was a stranger."

Sellers' Fifty years before the public. Pronounced by all to be the most *pleasant* and *efficacious* remedy *now in use*, for the *cure* of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, &c. *Over a million bottles sold within the last few years*. Gives immediate relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that *cannot* be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all druggists at 25c

Cough Syrup!

NEW RICH BLOOD.

Sending health in every fiber of the system is rapidly made by that remarkable preparation, LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. For the speedy cure of Scrofula, Wasting, Mercurial Disease, Eruptions, Erysipelas, vital decay, and every indication of impoverished blood. "Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the one remedy that can always be relied upon. Druggists sell it. Aug-1.

R. E. Sellers & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1my
For sale by D. J. Murray, Centre Hall. ur

THE SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel Royer, late of Potter township, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tuesday, March 9, 1880, has been fixed upon by the undersigned as a day for making settlement with all parties having unsettled accounts with the said estate, at the late residence of deceased. All persons having claims will present the same duly authenticated and those knowing themselves indebted are also requested to attend for settlement. CATH'N ROYER,
J. B. ROYER,
5feb5t Administrators.

CENTRE CO. FARMERS' HOME.—
THE
BUSH HOUSE.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Improved Stabling and Careful Hostlers. Low Special Rates for Jurymen and Witnesses. Cleanliness, Comfort and Table unexcelled.

NO DISCRIMINATION

against the Producers of our food, than whom none are more worthy, or more entitled to attention. The Bush House having over three times the capacity of other hotels, there is no occasion or disposition to place the guests in attic rooms. This accounts for its growing Local Trade. We do not trust your horses to the care and profit of parties disconnected with the hotel. J. H. MYERS, Proprietor.
1 febtf

Highest Medal at Vienna & Philadelphia.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
591 Broadway, New York.
Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in
Velvet Frames, Albums, Graphoscopes, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, Engravings, Chromos, Photographs, and kindred goods—Celebrities Actresses, etc.

Photographic Materials.
We are headquarters for everything in the way of
Stereoscopticons and Magic Lanters, Each style being the best of its kind in the Market.
Beautiful Photographic Transparencies of Statuary and Engraving for the window.
Convex Glass, Manufacturers of Velvet Frames for Miniatures and Convex Glass Pictures.

Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides, with directions for using, sent on receipt of ten cents. 15jan6t

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned respectfully offers his

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd, 19 Feb., '80.

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the tables on their papers. If the table reads "John Roe 1 jan '79" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
G. L. GOODHART, Sec'y. W. R. FROM, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 857, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 36, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 1 P. M. and every two weeks after, Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Rev. Shoemaker, of Kansas, late of Aaronsburg, has returned on a collection tour for the Mission cause.

—Em. Brown of Centre Mills takes the Madisonburg hotel next April.

—If you wish an advertisement to reach every section of Brush and Penns vallies insert it in the REPORTER.

—A fine chance for a fine property at Centre Hall, especially for a tailor. Read adv. of Jas. A. Keller.

—Geo. C. Breon intends leaving Cambria county and take the Duncan house at Milroy.

—The talk of getting the Bellefonte glass works in blast again, has gone to nix. Sorry, what helps Bellefonte always adds to our local market.

—That fine, noiseless buggy, you see going over the road, was built at Jno. T. Lee's coach shop, Centre Hall. His work is all of that kind.

—The famine is sore in Ireland; we need not fear such a calamity here, as long as you see such a large stock of pure and fresh groceries at Sechlers.

—Now then let the grand march commence to the Philadelphia Branch cloth ing store, (late Newman's). It is open for business and to supply all men and boys in Centre county with all they need to wear from head to foot. You can get a complete outfit there, as well as any single garment and at bargains that cannot be excelled in the state. The new proprietors intend to serve the people with the best clothing in the market, largest variety and lowest prices.

—Sale of Samuel Royer, dec'd, at Red mill March 4.

—It is reported to us that at a revival meeting in Sugar Valley, last week a participant who lay upon the floor received fatal injuries by another brother stamping upon his extremities. We have no further particulars, and trust the report may prove unfounded.

—Any live business man wishing to rent a capital store stand, can learn of a good opening by reading the adv. of Maj. Fisher in another column.

—Assurances reach us of the completion of our railroad next summer, from a good quarter. We only trust these assurances are sure.

—Mr. Clarence E. Ettinger of Aaronsburg, returned home from Poughkeepsie, N. Y. where he has been taking a course of instruction in business. He is as yet undecided where he will locate, but has several places in view.

—Clinton Lloyd, esq., of Williamsport, will deliver his lecture, entitled "The House of Representatives of the U. S. as seen through the spectacles of its chief clerk," on Tuesday evening, Feb. 24, at 7½ p. m., in the court-house at Bellefonte, for the benefit of Gregg Post. Admittance 25 cts.

—Rev. Edgar, of Miles twp., left his native county a week or so ago for Kansas where he may locate if he finds things to his liking.

—Millheim has become quite literary of a sudden. Sometime ago she gave a literary-musical entertainment in English and now on the 28th prox., a similar entertainment will be given in the German language.

—Col. Coburn of Aaronsburg gave the "boys" party of the season. It was in honor of Miss Riddle of Erie. There were present, about ten couples from Nittany valley, and an equal, perhaps greater number from this valley.

—Miss Cannie Bright of Aaronsburg attended the wedding of the announced to be Mr. S. J. Tilden. The lady is Miss Rank she lives at Lewisburg, she was married last Tuesday. The other contracting party we do not know but are informed, for certain that it was not Mr. Tilden.

—We are grieved to chronicle the death of the third child of Mr. John Zeigler of Haines twp. All three deaths have resulted directly or indirectly from diphtheria. One other child is sick, having however none of the symptoms of that dangerous disease. Mr. Zeigler and family have the sympathy of the whole community, and it is hoped that the reaper whose scythe never is dull may harvest no more of their darlings.

—J. Newman, jr., late of the Eagle Clothing Hall, is now associated with Mr. Bauland in the Beehive dry-goods store. Mr. Newman has proven himself worthy the confidence and support of the people, and in his new place he will continue to deal with them upon honest and fair principles and offer them goods at bargains that leave no room for complaint. Do not forget Newman, your best friend.

—ITEMS.—Frank Stover, of Harris, will quit farming and take a position in Hick's hardware.....Those back several years on the REPORTER should pay up—please do .....And. Moyer leaves the Stone mill in April for the Stoner mill near Wolf's store.....Wm. B. Shirk's sale near Tusyville, March 6.

—The district Sunday School Convention, composed of representatives from Miles, Gregg, Penn and Haines townships, convened at Aaronsburg on Monday. Mr. Austin Curtin, Prest. of the Centre County S. S. Association, was present and presided. The exercises were interesting and instructive. Among the prominent participants we might mention Rev. W. R. Whitney, Penn Hall. Rev. Aurand, Rebersburg, Rev. Cronce, Nittany, Rev. Tomlinson, Aaronsburg, Hon. J. G. Meyer, W. H. Stover, Aaronsburg, B. O. Deininger, D. R. Luckenbach, J. Rees Van Ormer, (the latter acted as Secretary) Millheim, and last but not by any means least, Miss Puella Dornblazor, Nittany. Miss Dornblazer read a masterly, scholarly essay, as the universal approbation showed. The singing was under the direction of Prof. W. T. Meyer.

—"The commissioners of Crawford county have decided that money at interest is not taxable for county purposes" is in about every exchange we see. They have been a long time coming to a knowledge of the law. Money at interest is taxable only for State and school purposes, and neither for county, road or poor funds.

HORSES, COWS & POULTRY—Feed them well and give them German Horse and Cow Powder to enable them to digest and assimilate what they eat. Sold at J. D. Murray's. feb. 5, 1m.

WM. BECK,—Piano Tuner, Bellefonte, Pa.

Phœnix Pectoral will cure your cough.
Phœnix Pectoral cures hoarseness quickly
Phœnix Pectoral tastes good and brings rest.
Phœnix Pectoral costs 25 cts; 6 bottles $1, sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

SECHLER & COMPANY'S BILL OF FARE FOR 1880.—Sugar cured hams, sugar cured shoulders, sugar cured breakfast bacon, sugar cured dried beef, choice family flour, buckwheat flour, farmers' bacon, lard, new corn meal, fine salt in barrels, coarse salt in sacks, fine dairy and table salt, new mackrel, lake herring, N. O. molasses, fine table syrups, pulverized sugar, pat. cut loaf sugar, granulated sugar, white "A" sugar, yellow and brown sugars, choice green coffees, prime old Java coffee, 'Try Me' brand roast coffee, new hominy, laundry soaps, prime factory cheese, sweet potatoes, fresh ground oat meal, laundry starch, baking powder, standard coal oil, barrel pickles, imported Castile soaps, fine toilet soaps, pure old cider vinegar, fine Hyson teas, fine Imperial teas, fine Gunpowder teas, fine Oolong teas, fine Japan teas, beans, rice and all kinds of country produce.

Canned: Peaches, tomatoes, strawberries, pine-apple, pears, corn, peas, okra, salmon, tongue, ham, corned beef, string beans, Lima beans, succotash.

Evaporated pared peaches, Alden unpared peaches, new French prunes, new Turkey prunes. Sultana raisins, finest Dehesia raisins, Muscatel raisins, Valencia raisins, seedless raisins, broma, cocoa, flavoring extracts, Eng. Du Raix salad oil, Worcestershire sauce, Spanish olives, English pickles, American pickles, cranberries, mince meat, paper shell almonds, oranges, lemons, plug and fine cut tobacco, cigars, fine confectionery, caramels, chocolates, and the hundreds of other good things contained in our complete stock of fine fresh family groceries.

—Monday and Tuesday were mild and spring like, with clear sky and genial sun.

—Alex. Kuhn, of Harris, will sell his farm stock March 10.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT OF THE MILLHEIM GERMAN EVENING SCHOOL, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 28, 1880.—This school under the direction of Miss Josephine Kaufman, of Stuttgart, Germany, will give a public entertainment in the town hall at Millheim. The exercises will be conducted in High and Swiss German and Pennsylvania Dutch, including the vocal music. The exercises will be enlivened by vocal and instrumental music. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SALUTATORY—Mr. David Zerby.
ORATION—Mein Gruss an Pennsylvanien, Miss Josefine Kaufman.
ORATION—Die Entwiklung deutscher Civilisation and Sprache, Mr. C. C. Zeigler.
DECLAMATION—Der Schulmeister mit dem Schnurrbart, Mr. John Lose.
" Kirchgang in alter Zeit, Mr. Sam. Kampbell.
" Herbstzeuss, Miss Emma J. Ulrich.
" Der Law-Suit, Mr. Frank Weiser.
SELECT READING—Mr. Will Auman.
" " Miss Anna Musser.
ORATION—Mr. W. F. Smith.
DECLAMATION—Der reiche Herr im Deich, Mr. John Harter.
" Vogelein im Winter, Miss Rosa Keen.
" Schwe'erlied, Mr. Fred O. Metzger.
" Die nachtliche Heerschau, Mr. Will Rote.
SELECT READING—Mr. Thom. Moyer.
" " Miss Ross Musser.
" " Mr. Edward Bressler.
ORATION—Werth der deutschen Sprache in den Verein. Staaten, Mr. Rees Van Ormer.
DECLAMATION—Der Langschlafer, Mr. William Hartman.
" Das dumme Hanschen, Mr. Will Auman.
SELECT READING—Miss Johanna Deininger.
SELECT READING—Mr. Frank Weiser.
" " Mr. Harvy Bowersox.
DECLAMATION—Pennsylvanisch-deutsch is a hendige Sproch, Mr. Wes. Hartman.
" Pennsylvanish-deutsch ist nichts, gebt mir Hochdeutsch, Mr. Will F. Smith.
SELECT READING—Mr. H. Sys Knarr.
" " Miss Sarah Deininger.
" " Mr. Rub. Stoner.
ORATION—Der Mensch, wie er ist, Mr. J. S. Meyer.
DECLAMATION—Was ist Yankee? reiheit? Mr. Frank Keister.
" Nur Geld, Mr. Andrew Long.
" Die note Sort Dschentleit, Mr. Robert Harter.
" Herbst Erobe rung, Mr. John Foote, jr.
SELECT READING—Miss Alice Radabaugh.
" " Mr. Will A. Stover.
" " Mr. John M. Weaver.
" " Mr. Wilson Bollinger.
DECLAMATION—Abendlied und schweitzer Dialekt, Fred O. Metzger.
" Stadt und Land, Mr. Rees Van Ormer.
DIALOGUE—Die unzufriedenen Eheleute, Miss Alice Radabaugh, Mr. Will Auman.
DECLAMATION—Deutsch Amerik. Nationa-lied, Miss Josefine Kaufman.
PANTOMIME—A German Wedding Feast.
Valedictory—Mr. William Rote.

The vocal music will be conducted by Miss Alice Radabaugh. Instrumental music by the Millheim Brass Band. Admittance 15cts. Children under 12 years of age, 10 cts.

—In Potter twp. the following officers were elected on Tuesday:

Justices—John Shannon, W. J. Thompson.
School Directors—Wm. M'Cormic, A. R. Alexander.
Supervisors—J. J. Arney, J. B. Spangler.
Overseers—Robt. Lee, Wm. Emrick.
Assessor—G. W. Spangler.
Assistant Assessors—B. H. Arney, W. W. Spangler.
Constable—J. B. Solt.
Auditor—C. Ripka.
Town Clerk—J. B. Lee.
Judge, north—John Emrick.
Inspectors—Alf. Hosterman, J. R. Alexander.
Judge, south—J. S. Dauberman.
Inspectors—W. R. From, Ed. Allison.

The following officers were elected in Gregg on Tuesday:

Justice, Sam'l Herring; Constable, R. Kline; Assessor, Geo. Crawford; Assistant Assessors, Geo. Gentzel, J. P. Grove; School Directors, Dan'l Weaver, Em. Zettle; Supervisors, Geo. Korman, J. B. Heckman; Judge, Ph. Shuck; Inspectors, John M'Cool, J. D. Long; Auditor, Wm. Pealer; Town Clerk, Benj. Breon.

—Miles township elected the following officers: Justice, Sam'l Gramley. Constable, W A Carlin. Judge, J B Kramer. Inspectors, H W Kramer, Daniel Dubs. Assessor, S M Winters. Assistant Ass'rs, Reuben Kreamer, John Wolf. Overseers John Hosterman, Dan'l Brungard. School Directors, S K Faust, Rub. Harter, Nat. Bowersox, tie in one dis't. Supervisor, G W Royer, Abs. Harter. Auditor, Hen. Korman. Townclerk, Jos. R Weber.

Camphor Milk cures headache and neuralgia.
Camphor Milk cures rheumatism and lame back.
Camphor Milk cures cuts, bruises and burns.
Camphor Milk costs 25 ct.; 6 bottles $1. Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

It has been decided by the Supreme Court that, in filling out a note for banking purposes, the note is invalidated if a printed figure is erased and another figure written upon it—thus, if the note is printed, as has been the custom during the past decade, 187.. and the seven is erased by placing the 8 over it, the note is worthless neither will it do to erase all the printed figures and place 1880 directly above them. But if the figures are all erased and 1880 written out just before them, the note is valid.

FOR RENT.

The well known store stand at Farmer's Mills, is offered for rent, with dwelling, Store-room and about 20 acres of land. The Stand is located in a good farming community. Terms reasonable. Apply to
J. B. FISHER,
19feb4t Penn Hall.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A new brick house in Centre Hall. A first class Tailor shop on the lot—no Tailor in the town.
For Terms apply to
JAMES A. KELLER, Agt.
19feb5t Centre Hall, Pa.

HOTEL FOR RENT.—The well known hotel stand in Aaronsburg, is offered for rent upon reasonable terms. It is the only hotel in the town. Possession given April 1st, next. For further particulars address, B. F. PHILIPS,
19feb 1m Aaronsburg, Pa.

AUDITORS' REPORT

OF THE

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY, FROM JANUARY 1, 1879, TO JANUARY 1, 1880.

ADAM YEARICK, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH CENTRE COUNTY, JANUARY, 1, 1880.

DR.

To taxes outstanding January 1, 1879.....	$65,163 61	
To taxes assessed for 1879.....	42,515 30	
To am't rec'd of Commissioners on loans...	22,854 57	
To am't rec'd of Commissioners, costs and collections.....	458 58	
To am't rec'd of Clearfield county, balance on Moshannon bridge	1,145 86	
To am't rec'd of Patton twp. insane account...	10 52	
To am't rec'd of College twp., insane account...	100 00	
To am't rec'd of Spring twp., insane account...	209 51	
To am't rec'd rent of house.....	48 00	
To registration blanks sold.....	5 70	
	$132,511 65	
To balance on hand Jan. 1, 1880.....	3,727 17	
January 1, 1880. CR.		
By taxes outstanding..	$67,023 36	
By county orders paid	53,264 73	
By am't State Treasurer receipt.....	3,960 28	
By commission on tax paid.....	108 35	
By exonerations allowed collectors.....	1,082 19	
By commissions allowed collectors.....	1,275 66	
By salary	2,000 00	
By stationery	1000	
Balance.....	3,727 17	
	$132,511 65	

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above account of Adam Yearick, Treasurer of Centre county, and find it correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 23d day of January, A. D. 1880.

T. B. JAMISON, [L.S.]
JAMES T. STUART, [L.S.] Auditors.
GEO. R. WILLIAMS, [L.S.]

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioners' Pay.

Andrew Gregg.....	$ 714 48	
Jacob Dunkle.....	185 00	
Geo. Swab.....	260 00	
Henry Beck, Comm'rs clerk.....	700 00	
		$1,859 48

Jury Commissioners' Pay.

N J Mitchell.....	36 72	
Henry Keller.....	24 70	
Henry Beck, clerk.....	35 00	
		96 42

County Auditor's Pay.

James T Stuart.....	30 00	
G R Williams.....	30 00	
T B Jamison.....	30 00	
C L Buffington, clerk...	30 00	
		120 00

Improvement and Repairs.

John Markle, for fence at jail.....	1 88	
D W Eberhart, for work at jail stable.....	2 50	
J W Barnes, for gas fitting.....	4 15	
John Gregg for work at furnace jail.....	8 25	
Penn'a R R Co for freight on lumber.....	71 68	
Wm Lucas for work at jail.....	84 75	
M J Dolan do do	6 00	
Adams Ex Co for freight on pipes.....	1705	
C Derr hydrant for jail	10 00	
J W Barnes do do	12 80	
Thomas Mathews & Son lumber for jail.....	243 72	
Henry Walkey labor at jail.....	35 00	
C W Corman hauling lumber to jail.....	5 50	
A Carr brass cocks for jail.....	17 00	
Jno D Lieb & Co lumber for jail.....	38 63	
R Bartlett hauling lumber for jail.....	20	
Sam'l Brugger specifications for jail.....	11 25	
G W Lambert repairing at jail.....	20 00	
Wm Galbraith plumbing at jail.....	23 70	
James Harris & Co. bill material for jail.....	242 11	
D W Woodring, watching at jail.....	4 50	
B & S S R R Co, joist for Treasurer's office...	6 46	
John Weizel carpenter work at jail.....	56 00	
		907 13

Court Expenses.

Jurors' pay.....	$5,162 85	
Commonwealth costs....	2,486 91	
J H Vosburg court reporter.....	280 00	
W F Reber do do	274 28	
B Galbraith court crier..	162 00	
B Galbraith janitor.....	350 00	
Tipstaves' pay.....	363 50	
M J Dolan special detective.....	200 00	
Court proclamations by Sheriff Spangler.....	122 28	
Summoning jurors by Sheriff Spangler.....	183 00	
		9,584 82

County Prison Expenses.

Mrs Shaffer washing for prisoners.....	$ 25 06	
Mrs Price do do	27 70	
Joseph Brosius & Co clothing for prisoners.....	24 91	
Harper Bros do do	50 08	
S & A Loeb mdse. for prisoners.....	37 80	
S & A Loeb do do	28 30	
Rob't McKnight gas bill	234 05	
George Dolan, work at cesspool.....	3 50	
J H Fellenbaum repairing locks.....	3 50	
Dan'l Derr gas fittings..	5 35	
W S Galbraith plumbing	9 40	
W T Twitmire repairs at jail.....	7 40	
D Eberhart do do	1 91	
J Reynolds & Son water back and grate.....	10 50	
Penn'a R R Co freight on water back and grate...	59	
Jno McDermott removing ashes.....	4 00	
Frank Johnson cleaning pipes.....	75	
J S Mallory repairing bedsteads.....	11 50	
Alvin Brady cleaning pipes.....	1 00	
Wm. Lucas repairs at stable.....	4 00	
Wm Gares repairs at cells.....	5 00	
H O Hoffer spittoons for jail.....	7 00	
		$03 30

Printing Bills.

F L Hutters, adm'rs bill	$192 81	
E T Tuten.....	59 16	
Shugert & Foster.....	214 51	
Fred Kurtz.....	51 50	
Walter and Deinninger..	50 00	
E C Bender.....	50 00	
		617 97

Bridges.

Bridgeviews.....	$ 36 20	
Murray, Dougal & Co balance of acct. from 1878.....	1,284 40	
Millesburg bridge— Murray, Dougal & Co for an iron bridge.....	$2,589 80	
Jonas Spearing contractor.....	950 00	
Samuel Brugger engineer.....	124 56	
Geo Rider for railing at ends..	5 80	
	3,669 86	
Unionville bridge— G W Forrey contractor.....	470 00	
Sam'l Brugger engineer.....	18 00	
	488 00	
Spring Mills bridge— John Caldron contractor	60 00	
Port Matilda bridge— Jonas Spearing contractor.....	765 00	
Sam'l Brugger engineer.....	75 64	
	840 64	
Repairs at Unionville bridge.....	23 83	
Repairs at Karthaus bridge.....	12 00	
Repairs at Beech Creek bridge.....	29 97	
Signs and finger boards on iron bridges.....	154 98	
Repairs at Howard dam bridge.....	420 47	
Repair at Julian bridge	1 00	
Repair at Curtin bridge	8 00	
Commissioners' exp. to bridges.....	40 58	
		7,069 86

Ordinary Expenses.

Teachers' Institute.....	$144 24	
Western Penitentiary..	349 04	
Road damages.....	75 00	
D A Musser bal. of acct	824 27	
Agricultural Society....	100 00	
John Spangler, Sheriff, on account.....	1,394 72	
J H Dobbins salary as jail physician.....	100 00	
J R & C T Alexander coal for C. H. and jail..	690 30	
L L Brown coal for C. House and jail.....	110 61	
Potter twp. case larceny	21 25	
Ferguson " "	22 69	
Worth " "	5 00	
Rush " "	15 00	
Assessors' pay.....	1,273 00	
C M Bower Com's atty'y	75 00	
Road views	570 40	
Running line between Union and Benner twp's	$429	

Running Marion tp. line	200 [illegible]	
Constable's pay	418 51	
Election expenses	1340 43	
Scalp premiums	1335 60	
Redemption U. S. lands	283 35	
Refunding tax	24 27	
Insurance Co. buildings	115 50	
Interest on loans paid	3122 89	
Commissions on lunacy	31 32	
Inquisitions on dead bodies	62 12	
Notes paid	16,161 63	
Premiums to collectors	23 00	
C M Bower commission on collections made	153 01	
Tax paid on real estate held by county	5 15	
Insane hospital, Danville	2,624 91	
Robt M'Knight, gas bill	143 50	
L L Beck copy'g registr'ns	30 00	
J P Gephart acknowledging Commissioners deeds	50 00	
Books and stationery for Commissioners office	22 92	
J W Sanderson for Judges	60 00	
Reeder and Keller, clerks election returns	10 00	
Ira C Mitchel attorney fee in 21 cases	21 00	
H A Mingle services at Auditors' settlement	6 00	
J N Hall ditto ditto	9 00	
Adams Express Company freight on blanks etc	4 20	
Penn'a RR Co freight on chairs etc	4 19	
Daniel Garman, meals for jurors and hire	15 00	
W T Twitmire stove repairs	12 40	
John T Johnston postage, envelopes, etc	36 07	
H. Beck, entering 88 cases in Docket.....	18 34	
Jno. McDermott, removing ashes at Court House.	8 00	
J. S. Mallory, repairing gate C. H.....	4 00	
Lieb & Garbrick, ice for Court House.....	3 50	
Williams & Bro. glazing for Court House.....	2 60	
Costs in County vs. Philipsburg Borough.....	93 62	
Wm Mann and others, books for offices.....	143 85	
J G Harper, repairs at Prothonotary's office.....	8 82	
W A Morrison, Com. Pleas cost.....	10 02	
Harper Bros. bill carpet C. H.....	24 15	
J Harris & Co., bill hose &c. C. H.....	26 86	
W A Schroyer, covering tables at Court House.....	6 00	
Sundry persons, for soap, binding carpet, &c.....	2 75	
D Everhart, repairing at Recorder's office.....	1 50	
Wilson, McFarlane & Co., hardware at Court House.	11 85	
Wood for Court House....	3 25	
Mrs. Haller, scrubbing office.....	1 00	
Jno Brackbill, stools for office.....	1 00	
	32,505 73	
Total expenditures.....	$53,264 73	

JOHN SPANGLER, SHERIFF IN ACCOUNT WITH CENTRE COUNTY, JANUARY 1, 1880.

DR.

To county orders received on account.....	$1,700 00	
To costs received.....	61 57	
Balance.....	754 76	
	$2,516 33	

CR.

By boarding prisoners 3 197 days at 40 cents....	$1,278 80	
By 94 turnkey fees at 80 cents.....	75 20	
By conveying 6 prisoners to penitentiary—4 at $40, and 2 at $30 each...	220 00	
By conveying C. Price to house of refuge.....	48 56	
By conveying 5 to insane asylum at $40.....	200 00	
By publishing Court proclamation, Jan term.	28 50	
By publishing Court proclamation, April term.....	24 00	
By publishing Court proclamation, August term.....	19 00	
By publishing ditto Nov term.....	27 40	
By publishing Court proclamation, January term, 1880.....	19 00	
By publishing Sheriff's court proclamation four courts ..	4 00	
By publishing fish proclamation.....	9 05	
By publishing general election proclamation.....	4 00	
By summoning jury, March special term.....	14 00	
By summoning jury, April term.....	34 00	
By summoning jury, Aug. term.....	34 00	
By summoning jury, Oct. special term.....	14 00	
By summoning jury for Nov. special term.....	47 00	
By summoning jury, Jan. term, 1880.....	40 00	
By bill lumber, soap, spoons, etc., for jail.....	36 06	
By filling and mending 41 ticks at 50 cents.....	21 00	
By cost on Fi, Fa., No. 20, April term	2 19	
By sundry costs, January term.....	14 58	
By sundry costs, August term.....	18 29	
By Commonwealth costs.	53 74	
By F D Fortney's order.	34 25	
By removing fish baskets Penn, Pine, and Elk creeks.....	42 59	
By removing fish baskets Spring creek.....	10 40	
By removing fish baskets Logans Branch.....	4 08	
By removing fish baskets River branch	51 52	
By removing fish baskets Moshannon.....	43 50	
By filling jury wheel, 4dys	16 00	
By expenses after Ringgold and Bomgardner...	27 62	
	$2,516 33	

Jan. 1, 1880. By bal. due Sheriff at settlement $754 76

STATE OF PENN'A } ss:
CENTRE CO. }

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to counties and townships, and county and township officers," we met at the Commissioner's Office, in Bellefonte, on the 1st Monday in January, 1880, and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement.

In witness whereof, we hereunto have set our hands and seals this 23d day of January, 1880.

T. B. JAMISON. [L.S.]
JAMES T. STUART, [L.S.] Auditors.
GEO. R. WILLIAMS, [L.S.]

TAXES OUTSTANDING AND DUE THE COUNTY BY COLLECTORS.

1871.		
*H Curtin, Bellefonte.....	$207 28	$207 28
1872.		
*John Ward, Half Moon.	256 97	
*D Roob, Liberty.....	14 52	271 49
1873.		
*Daniel Malone, Boggs....	7 61	
*L C Rerick, Marion.....	36 07	43 68
1874.		
*Joseph Fox, Bellefonte..	973 11	
*William Riddles, Philipsburg	845 93	
*Fred Kerchoff, Curtin...	123 28	
*Wm Cross, Half Moon..	8 72	
*H B Wilcox, Rush.....	558 11	
*D H Yeager, Snow Shoe.	75 75	2584 90
1875.		
*Charles Brown Bellefonte	768 83	
*J P Shope, Milesburg...	223 99	
*H L Barnhart, Boggs....	55 91	
*Jno T Lucas, Curtin....	39 11	
*B B Wilcox, Rush.....	76 74	
*Jas Watson, Snow Shoe.	84 60	1229 18
1876.		
*J H Morrison Bellefonte.	652 52	
*T M. Hall, Milesburg....	144 37	
*†W C McCutcheon, Philipsburg.....	18 51	
*Wm Mann, Curtin	4 32	
*David Harter, Marion....	240 09	
*Wm Wolser, Penn.....	324 37	
*G W Koch, Potter.....	753 06	
*John Noll, Spring.....	881 18	2518 42
1877.		
†R L Shirk, Milesburg....	176 22	
†Jackson Horton, Philipsburg.....	179 66	
H C Holter, Howard	125 46	
Uriah Stover, Benner.....	395 96	
†J C Walker Boggs.....	315 10	
Emanuel Musser, College	434 02	
†Conrad Singer, Curtin...	137 52	
W H Fry, Ferguson.....	1681 83	
John Myers, Harris.....	277 09	
Geo Gensamer, Half Moon.....	446 54	
J M Kline, Howard.....	358 72	
David Robb, Liberty.....	409 03	
D W Orr, Marion.....	254 87	
Joel Morris, Miles.....	197 50	
G W F Gray, Patton.....	316 85	
Wm Smith, Penn.....	102 38	
†Henry Swab, Potter	758 37	
F H Dale, Rush.....	84 00	
H J Tibbins, Spring.....	927 83	
Wm Miller, Taylor.....	107 68	
†J T Dunkle, Walker.....	188 96	
†W H. Williams, Worth.	57 19	7927 75
1878.		
Wm Jones, Bellefonte....	595 58	
E H Carr, Milesburg.....	199 00	
F O Mattern, Philipsburg	470 97	
Sam'l Brickley, Howard Boro.....	182 13	
†Chas Smith, Unionville.	11 66	
Thomas Perdue, Benner..	1097 21	
†J C Walker, Boggs	852 23	
*†Jno A Rupp, College....	720 08	
†Henry Theil, Curtin.....	134 86	
John H Gates, Ferguson.	6583 6	
†C F Loitsel, Gregg.....	1291 28	

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.
Do you want something to strengthen you or give you a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy, sleep well, or be cured of dyspepsia, kidney or liver disease? Try E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Every bottle guaranteed to do as recommended. Sold only in $1.00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00. Be sure and get the genuine. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's, and take no other. If your druggist has it not, send to proprietor E. F. Kunkel, 29 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; send three-cent stamp.

WORMS, WORMS, WORMS.
E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches us that Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, yawning and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. If Tape Worm write and consult the Doctor. For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 29 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free, and three cent stamp.

AUDITORS NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court of Centre Co.—In the matter of the exceptions filed to the account of E. M. Shuey, Adm. of &c., of Joseph Shuey, late of College twp.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to hear and pass upon the exceptions to the said account and restate the said accounts in accordance with his findings, will meet the parties interested on MONDAY the 8th day of MARCH, 1880, at ten o'clock at the office of Alexander & Bower, Bellefonte, Pa. ELLIS L. ORVIS,
19feb. td. Auditor.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst Bro. Jacob Dinges, the worthy treasurer of the Young Mens' Christian Association, of Centre Hall, a consistent member and a faithful co-worker in Christ, therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the will of "Him who doeth all things well," believing that our loss is our brother's eternal gain, and that he has been admitted to active membership in that great Association which meets in one of the many mansions of "My Father's House."

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, who, in this sad affliction have lost a loving husband and kind father.

Resolved, That our hall be draped in mourning, and that the resolutions be transcribed in the minutes of our Association, published in the county papers, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

JOHN SHANNON,
W. A. KRISS, } Committee.
M. DERSTINE,

GENTS' FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS
MADE TO ORDER
A LARGE STOCK OF
Sole Leather,
Calf-Skins, Kips,
ETC., ETC.,
At Bottom Prices.
E. GRAHAM & SON.
Dec'5 Bellefonte, Pa

According to Professor Klebs, of Prague, the benzoate of soda is the best antiseptic in all infectious diseases. It acts very powerfully. It is asserted that a daily dose of from thirty to fifty grammes to a full-grown man will render the poison of diphtheria inoperative. The benzoate is prepared by dissolving crystallized benzoic acid in water, neutralizing at a slight heat with a solution of caustic soda, drying, and then allowing the solution to crystallize over sulphuric acid under a bell glass. Large doses do not appear to be absolutely necessary. Good results may be obtained by the daily administration of about twelve grammes.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, February 16.—Wheat is higher and steady; 2,000 bushels including rejected: at $1,482; red at $1,49 amber $1 49@1 5,0 Rye at 98@99c. Corn 58@59c; Oats, 47@49.

Chicago, February 16.—Wheat No. 2 red winter, $1 21½@1 22 No. 2 Chicago spring $1 22½. Corn 36c Oat 35½c. Rye firmer at 76½@76c. Barley firmer at 79c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16.—Cattle brisk; receipts, 2,300 head, prime 6½c; good 6½c; medium 5½c; common 4½c; Sheep brisk; receipts, 5,000 head; prime 6½c; good 5½c medium 5@5½c; common 4½@5c. Hogs—market slow; receipts 4,000 head; prime, 7½c; good, 7c; medium 6½c; common, 6½c.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No1 $1.25
Wheat No 2 $1,20
Rye, 70c.
Corn, ears, per

SIX YEARS WITHOUT A SCALP.

A Girl Has Her Scalp Torn off in a Wisconsin Shingle Mill and Survives Six Years.

A late issue of the Oshkosh (Wis.) *Northwestern* has the following account of an interesting case: Amelia Grumail died at her home in this city on Monday. She was the victim of one of the most singular accidents on record, and her case will be read with interest by all students of physiology and anatomy for a long time to come. On the 6th of September, 1873, while at work in the shingle mill of Buckstaff Bros. & Chase as a shingle packer, she passed under a shaft, when her hair caught upon a joint of the machine, and in an instant her whole scalp was taken completely from her head. The wound extended from the nose in front to the first dorsal vertebræ behind, and also took off one of her eyebrows, her left ear, and a part of her right ear. The scalp was left at the place of the accident, and could not be replaced, as it was cold, stiff and full of sawdust and dirt when the medical assistance arrived. Dr. C. Linde took charge of the case, and although the unfortunate sufferer was expected to die, everything possible was done for her. She was nineteen years of age, and up to the time of the accident in good health. Under careful medical treatment she rallied, and an attempt was made to graft new skin on the wound, but the surface exposed was so great that nature was unable to cover it with new flesh. Particles of skin were taken from the arms of several persons in this city and attached to the wound, in the hope that a graft might be sprouted and the wound healed up, but the attempt was not a success. The skull was laid so completely bare that there was not sufficient life left to start a new growth.

After treatment by Dr. Linde the patient went to Milwaukee, where she entered a hospital for a course of treatment, but although she improved somewhat the wound did not heal except around the edges. Up to the time of her death there was a large circular spot on her skull which was raw and unhealed, and required constant daily dressing by her attendants. Her general health soon returned to a certain extent, and for the past few years she has been able to do light housework and to walk out. Within the time stated she had a severe attack of typhoid fever, through which she passed successfully.

About ten days ago, on taking a severe cold, she was attacked with inflammation of the brain, superinduced no doubt by the peculiar condition of her head, and after an illness of about a week death put an end to her sufferings, which must have been horrible even to contemplate.

Why the Cadets Wear Gray.

Benson J. Lossing, the historian, thus relates the origin of the West Pointers' uniform:

In the course of a conversation with the late General Scott, in the library of the military academy of West Point, in the summer of 1862, the veteran gave to the writer an account of the origin of "cadet gray," as the cloth worn by the cadets is called.

While stationed at Buffalo in the summer of 1814 General Scott wrote to the quartermaster for a supply of new clothing for the regulars. Word soon came back that blue cloth, such as was used in the army, could not be obtained, owing to the stringency of the embargo and the lack of manufactures in the country, but there was a sufficient quantity of gray cloth (now known as "cadet gray") in Philadelphia.

Scott ordered it to be made up for his soldiers, and in these new gray suits they marched down the Niagara river, on the Canada side, in the direction of Chippewa. It was just before the battle known by that name, which occurred early in July. General Riall, the British commander, looked upon them with contempt when preparing for battle on the morning of the 5th, for the Marquis of Tweedale, who was with the British advance, had skirmished with them all the day before, had reported that they were only "Buffalo militia," and accounted for their fighting so well and driving him to his intrenchments north of the Chippewa river, by the act that it was the anniversary of American independence that stimulated them.

On account of the victory won at Chippewa on that day, chiefly by these soldiers in gray, and in honor of Scott and troops, that style of cloth was adopted at the military academy at West Point as the uniform of the cadets.

Rewarded with a Necklace.

The true story of the diamond neck lace Daniel Webster gave to Mrs. Joseph Gales is said to be this: When Mr. Webster made his celebrated reply to Senator Hayne, of South Carolina, Mr. Gales, the senior editor of the Washington *National Intelligencer*, undertook to report it at the request of the orator, who assured Mr. Gales that his speech would not be more than half an hour long. The editor was busy, but he thought he could spare time to take down and write so short a speech. But as Mr. Webster was ascending the steps of the capitol on the morning that he was to speak he met Judge Story, who told him it was a good opportunity to give his views upon the Constitution. Webster acted upon the suggestion, and instead of speaking for only half an hour he spoke for three hours. Mr. Gales, under the spell of the orator, wrote on, perfectly unconscious of the lapse of time. But when he came to look over his notes he found they were so voluminous that he would never have time to transcribe them. The speech not appearing in the paper in due time, Mr. Webster called upon the editor at his house, who told him that his speech was so long and his time so much occupied that he feared that he could not find time to write it out for publication. While the orator was expostulating with the editor, and endeavoring to urge him to the work, Mrs. Gales appeared and said she thought she could write out the speech, as she had been in the habit of assisting her husband in transcribing his notes. She undertook the task, and in two days sent Mr. Webster his speech in full. A magnificent diamond necklace was the rich reward of the Massachusetts Senator.

Fire-Fishing.

Captain Squyer, of St. Johns, Florida, recently gave to a party of Northerners an exhibition of fire-fishing at midnight. Four men and two women were stowed away in a small boat, which was propelled by means of a pole. In the bow of the boat stood the captain with a lighted lightwood torch in one hand and a harpoon or four-pronged spear in the other. A fat-pine fire also burned in the bow, casting a brilliant light on the water. The boat was pushed along in water from one to two feet deep, and its occupants were able to see the smallest fish much better than though it were midday. The glaring light seemed to blind the fish, who lay motionless on the sand. A well-directed thrust with the harpoon would be sure to land a fine fellow into the boat. Many interesting sights were seen on the sand-flats, among them numerous sheepsheads fast asleep on their bottom. The sheepshead, as seen at the bottom by a turpentine light, looks like a little white streak. His head often rests against an oyster shell for a pillow.

Wild Horses of the East.

General D. B. Harper, who has been scouting in the Platte country, tells the Greeley (Colorado) *Sun* that the prairie fires on the Rickaree and Republican have driven the wild horses within twenty miles of South Platte, and that there are half a dozen bands, the largest numbering fifty animals, ranging the country. He concealed himself in the long grass, and after some time one company of horses grazed up to within two hundred yards. There were a number of mules and American mares in the crowd, which had been enticed away from civilization and are now apparently as wild as their native associates. While thus watching, General Harper saw these horses satisfying their thirst. In one place on Payton creek (a dry stream), he saw them pawing with their hoofs in the sand, and afterward found the holes were thus dug for water. In many spots water can be found six or eight inches below the surface. A band of buffalo came in to Harper's sheep camp, about ten miles from the river, and a party of hunters went out and killed twenty or more.

Physicians say it takes hours to get over a too sudden rising. We have observed the same in connection with falling.—*New York Commercial.*

KING-KILLING.

The Attempt Upon the Life of the Spanish King and the Emotion of His Young Bride.

A letter from Madrid, Spain, to the London *Standard*, describes the recent attempt upon the life of King Alfonso as follows: King Alfonso and Queen Christine had driven out before three, it being one of the mildest afternoons that we have seen in this severe winter. The glorious sunshine had brought out large crowds of loungers in the streets, and the Retiro was alive with fine equipages and teams. As usual, the throng of carriages had gone to the drive, where the king and queen took several turns. His majesty himself was driving a handsome phæton, and his pair of young and fiery horses were not very tractable. The queen looked quite happy and lovely as she returned the many marks of sympathy that greeted her in the Retiro. Toward dusk King Alfonso drove back by the Puerta del Sol and down the Calle Mayo, to debouch by the Armory square, at the principal entrance of the palace. Just as he neared the armory his animals grew unmanageable, and he pushed on to enter by the Puerta del Principe. Behind him were two servants in plain royal liveries, and ahead a single outrider. Thus he approached the spot where the assassin was hiding, and, slackening the pace of his horses, the king wheeled them to enter under the portico slowly, on account of the bystanders

Just as the king had come abreast of the sentry box the regicide sprang out, and, leaning on the very carriage, fired his first shot at the king. His majesty stooped slightly, and, gathering his reins firmly, dashed the carriage under the portico, as the queen uttered a cry, clasping her royal partner's arm as a second bullet whizzed past, singeing the hair at the back of the head of one of the royal servants behind the queen. Then, in his turn, as he pulled up, King Alfonso leaned down anxiously and kindly to see if his youthful bride was hurt. Though painfully shocked and awfully alarmed at this abominable and dastardly outrage, her majesty was able, with the assistance of King Alfonso, to alight, and he slowly assisted her up the great staircase. King Alfonso never in the whole scene lost his presence of mind, and calmed the fears of the palace attendants and of many members of the foreign office, who had all rushed into the courtyard around the phæton. As soon as her majesty was able to reach the great saloon in the first floor of the palace, she sank, nearly overpowered by emotion, on a chair, where she was soon surrounded by all the royal family and by her household. The Princess of Asturias, the Infantas Pax and Eulalin, Countesses Najera, Llorente and Caldoron, and her own Austrian physician, were in attendance, and the queen soon tranquillized all, and confessed that her fearful alarm had been for Don Alfonso, who was nearest the regicide.

We soon reached a door guarded by two military policemen, and giving access to a room well lighted up. There sat on a sofa, his arms pinioned, his feet in irons, staring round vacantly and listlessly, Otero, the regicide. When he stood up he looked much like what most "gallegos" of the water-carrier class seem in Madrid. He was better dressed than his fellows are as a rule, and his velveteen trousers, dark fustian coat, his broad red and yellow sash, his clean shirt front and neat cravat in a sort of ring, looked much better than might be expected in a criminal who avows that his main impulse to commit his crime was destitution. Otero is below middle height, thick build, broad shouldered and of muscular limbs. His head is not remarkable, and the broad cheek bones, large sensual mouth, brown restless eyes, low forehead, shaggy hair and heavy chin gave him a look of great energy and brute force. Not a word of repentance or regret dropped from the lips of this very young criminal, even when his mother and brother's name were mentioned.

Mustangs in Texas Thirty Years Ago.

The word mustang is a corruption of mesteno, the Mexican name for a wild horse. Many years ago there were thousands, no doubt millions, of these animals in Texas. In 1849, and for several years thereafter, they were numerous in the region between the Nueces river and the Rio Grande. They were found further north, but not in such numbers. Immense herds of wild horses could be seen grazing on the prairies. When they saw anyone approaching the leader would often move to the front and make a reconnoissance. If things did not suit him he would give his head a peculiar toss, wheel and sound the note of alarm. These demonstrations would be followed by prompt movement on the part of the herd, sometimes to the front, but more usually to the rear. They would wheel into line, close in front, move in line or in column with as much precision and order as cavalry. It was wonderful to witness how well they were drilled and disciplined. In the event a retreat was ordered the leader would move in the rear for a while. If any lagged or straggled they were very apt to feel his teeth, if not his heels. On some occasions a movement to the front was ordered. It was a change in line or in column, proudly headed by the leader. This was the case sometimes when mounted men were in sight. The Texas rangers operating in that country were followed by pack-mules in charge of a guard. It was necessary at times to form a hollow square, place the mules inside, and to throw out skirmishers to fire into the animals. If the leaders could be struck the charge would be broken. The horses would retire at once.

The mustangs were hunted by Mexicans, and the finest ones singled out and lassoed. Whole herds were driven at a run into pens having extended wings, which contracted as they approached the gate. As many as 500 mustangs have been penned at one "run." They were sold at almost nothing, five dollars being a high price for a choice horse. These mustangers were a wild set, often no better than Indians; some of them were honest, good men. They were guilty of many murders and robberies. The Comanches made many visits to that region. They would pounce upon the mustangers, set them afoot or kill them, as caprice dictated. The Comanche wanted the mustangs to ride and to eat. Horseflesh is a great delicacy with them. The choice part is the fat immediately under the mane. The section in question was very hot in those days for Americans. A Texan was considered an hereditary enemy by both mustangers and Indians. His only protection was the rifle and the six-shooter and a horse of strength and bottom.—*Texas Mute Ranger.*

A Sled-Ride Behind a Train.

One of our townsmen who w up north a short time since tells a pretty good story of a joke on a conductor in the employ of the Utica & Black river railroad company. The conductor runs a passenger train. It seems that a young fellow residing near Lowville has quite a local reputation as a dance artist, and he travels about the country considerably and often is at entertainments for the amusement of the people. He is noted for genial manners, and the boys attempt to "run upon him" on account of his good nature. A short time since the young man referred to had occasion to travel from one station to another, a distance of about two miles, and he conceived the idea that it would be easier to ride than to walk. He had no money, so he resolved to beg a ride. The conductor promptly refused to carry him free, but the fellow insisted that he ought to ride free. The conductor insisted that he should not, and the fellow offered to bet that he would get a free ride to his place of destination. He had a hand-sled with him, and when the train was about to start he went to the rear of the train and hitched on. Away went the train dragging the sleigh with the boy firmly seated thereon. Train hands and passengers looked on in astonishment. The conductor went to the rear platform and asked the venturesome fellow for his ticket. The boy laughed at him and hung on. The conductor resolved to give him a shaking up, so he ordered the engineer to put on extra steam. The train fairly flew. The sled scarcely touched the snow, so great was the speed of the train. It remained right side up all the time, however, and the deadhead passenger hung on like grim death. The upshot of the matter was that the dance artist reached his destination in safety, and joked the conductor unmercifully. It is supposed the latter bought the cigars for the crowd. The boy, by his recklessness and "grit," won the admiration of the conductor, and now he rides free on the train any time he likes.—*Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel.*

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Jet trimmings continue the rage.

White is the favorite color for evening dresses.

Small Japanese fans with long handles are very fashionable.

Young ladies wear their corsage bouquets on one side of the neck, near the shoulder.

White jet and white Spanish lace appear to be favorite decorations of white dress bonnets.

Long round trains show rows of fine plaiting, and square trains employ side garniture and full trimming at the back.

New silk handkerchiefs for the neck are in pale shades of blue and rose, and edged with plaiting of Breton, Lanquedoc or Valenciennes laces.

A revival has taken place in the fashion of wearing a bodice that differs from the skirt, both in material and in color—the spencer, in fact, of forty years ago.

Skirts are decidedly shorter this season, whether for the matron who wears striped velvet, brocade and satin, or for youthful dancers in gauze, silk muslin and India muslin.

It is becoming a fashion for ladies each to adopt a separate flower for her own, and to wear it on all occasions; natural blooms especially whenever they are obtainable.

Full fraises of lace are worn high and close around the throat. The lace is put in treble box plaits, and there is a long bow of muslin and lace added to this to fall low on the corsage.

The newest corsage for evening dress has the short basque shape at the hips, is laced at the back, and terminates there as well as at the front in long and acute points. The neck is heart shaped or round and very short puffed sleeves replace shoulder straps.

Long black kid gloves with a bracelet of small yellow rose-buds at the top is one of the caprices of semi-dress toilettes. For a debutante to wear with a white and blue toilette, white undressed kid gloves had a band of tiny blue forget-me-nots forming a bracelet at the top of each, just below the elbow.

Flannel, serge and cashmere in light tones are made up with dark velvet for bridesmaids at English weddings. Old English, almost fancy, dresses are adopted sometimes. At a recent wedding white satin, with Watteau plaits, tight sleeves with puffs, and Olivia caps of white lace and green satin were chosen, and looked most quaint on the children who acted as bridesmaids.

The Duty of Husbands.

The first duty of husbands is to sympathize with their wives in all their cares and labors. Men are apt to forget, in the perplexities and annoyances of business, that home cares are also annoying, and try the patience and strength of their wives. They come home expecting sympathy and attention, but are too apt to have none to give. A single kindly word or look, that tells his thought and heart for her troubles, would lift the weight of care from her heart. Secondly, husbands should make confidants of their wives, consulting them on their plans and prospects, and especially on their troubles and embarrassments. A woman's intuition is often better than all his wisdom and shrewdness; and all her ready sympathy and interest is a powerful aid to his efforts for their mutual welfare. Thirdly, men should show their love for their wives in constant attention, in their manner of treating them and in the thousand and one trifling offices of affection which may be hardly noticeable, but which make all the difference between a life of sad and undefined longing, and cheery, happy existence. Above all, men should beware of treating their wives with rudeness and incivility, as if they were the only persons not entitled to their consideration and respect. They should think of their sensitive feelings, and their need of sympathy, and never let the fire of love go out, or cease to show that the flame is burning with unabated fervor.

A Dog's Long Swim.

The most remarkable instance of Jet's homing instinct occurred when we were forced to conclude he must have been taken away on some vessel, coming in near our place for water. He had been gone all the week, and we were greatly in fear we should never see him again. On Saturday afternoon we had been out to a ledge of rocks, a mile off shore, in the sail-boat, after weakfish and lobsters, and, as we made sail and turned for our home on the Navesink Highlands, one of the boys on the forward locker sang out: "There's something adrift over toward Sandy Hook; let's run out and see what it is!" The sharp-eyed youngsters brought the glass to bear on the drifting object, and declared they believed it was something moving. So we put the helm down and steered for the speck on the water, which only the brightest eyes on board could make out. We ran on and on, a long stretch, and then from the forward glass suddenly exclaimed: "I do believe it is our Jet!"

And so, indeed, it was! As we ran past him and came up to the wind, to pick him up, the dear old fellow recognized us, and followed the boat, as she turned, with as grateful eyes as ever were seen in the world. When we dragged him aboard, he sank into the bottom of the boat utterly exhausted. He could not raise his head when he got home, and we had to carry him up the bank on a seine-barrow. It was many a long day before Jet recovered from that soaking, and he was not at all free about going into the water again all summer. Where he had been how he got there, and how he came to be swimming toward home, in the middle of Raritan bay, of course we never knew. The children adopted the theory that he had been taken to New York, had found a chance to jump overboard there, and had been paddling toward home when we found him. As the distance is nearly twenty miles, this theory hardly seems credible, but the fact remains, that the dog must have been in the water a very long time, trying to return home.—Frye, "*A Faithful Friend*," *in St. Nicholas.*

Henry Clay's Wager.

In 1814, when the peace commission, composed of Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard and Albert Gallatin on the part of the United States, and Lord Gambier and Mr. Goulbourn on the part of Great Britain, were endeavoring to come to an understanding on the important question of the navigation of the Mississippi river and the fishery privileges, the British plenipotentiaries sought to alarm the Americans by informing them of the invincible army which was moving on New Orleans, supported by a powerful fleet. They dwelt on the gallantry and daring of Packenham, laid much stress upon especially character of his troops, which they truthfully declared were the flower of the British army, veterans of the victorious Peninsular campaign, and Lord Gambier gleefully remarked, "New Orleans will soon be in our possession, and the free navigation of the Mississippi assured to us."

This greatly nettled Mr. Clay, who had determined never to concede the navigation of the great river, which with prophetic eye he saw must one day become the grandest commercial highway on the globe, and so, with the instinct of the true Kentuckian, he at once offered to wager Lord Gambier that the British army would never capture New Orleans, and that Packenham would be disastrously defeated. "For," said he, "I am informed that General Andrew Jackson, from Tennessee, has gone to New Orleans, and I have the most implicit faith in his ability to cope with your army." Lord Gambier joyfully accepted the wager, which he fixed at a hundred guineas. When the news of the rout of the British army at Chalmette and of the death of Packenham was received in Europe, Lord Gambier approached Mr. Clay at a grand ball—given, we believe, in honor of the success of the negotiations at Ghent—and handing him the hundred guineas, said: "Mr. Clay, I believe there are three kinds of things under the special care and protection of Divine Providence—lunatics, drunkards and the American people."—*New Orleans Democrat.*

Alaska women cure babies of crying by taking them to the seashore and holding them in the water until they are silent, but it won't do to try this plan on an American baby who knows its rights, and knowing, dare maintain. Master Dwight Perkins Lowell Smith would recite the Declaration of Independence to his mother rather than become silent in consequence of being held in the water.—*Boston Transcript.*

Quaint Stories of Birds, Beasts, Fishes and Insects.

A. H. Clark, of Groton, N. Y., has a sheep that butts apple trees and shakes off apples for the cattle to eat.

A duck that had been shot by a Scdus bay hunter was seized by an eagle, and the hunter had to shoot the eagle in order to get his duck.

In North San Juan, Cal., a thief stole an overcoat from the saddle of a horse. The owner's dog saw the theft, followed the man to his home, made him give up the coat, and then took his master to the thief.

A Southern cat could not be induced to go through a hole except by backing. The secret was that in going through a hole in a corn-crib one day, in the usual way, a terrier made a grab just as she was disappearing and bit her tail off.

In scaling a fence, an Ohio dog landed at the bottom of a well sixty feet deep. A servant looked into the well the following day at noon and saw a pair of eyes staring at her from below. The dog had been in the water fifteen hours, and had kept alive by swimming all the time.

A man hunting near a stream saw his bird dog suddenly make a point from the bank directly into the water. He saw nothing but a large pickerel swimming leisurely away, when he concluded to shoot. The dog instantly retrieved it, and, on opening the fish, a fine woodcock was found inside.

A New Jersey watchdog enjoyed the blood of choice lambs within a limited circuit for many nights before he was detected. It was found that he could slip his collar, but he never did this until after the family had retired, when he would satisfy his appetite, go to a brook and wash the blood from his mouth, then return to his kennel and slip his head into his collar.

Charley Youngworth, of Virginia City, Nev., has cooked thousands of frogs, yet has never tasted a frog. "I dressed six frogs for a family, and after they had lain on a platter for half an hour," said he, "the legs were so full of life that they jumped around on the dish like fire than any shrimps you ever saw, some of them hopping off on the floor. That's the reason I don't like frogs."

At the performance of "Jesse Vere" in a London theater, where a mother has a terrific combat with two ruffians for the possession of her child, a large Newfoundland dog that got into the pit with his owner, a steamship engineer, leaped over the orchestra, and, landing on the stage, seized one of the fellows, and was with great difficulty removed. He had been a companion of children.

Two monkeys were utilized to ascertain the number of children in a neighborhood where school inspectors were puzzled by the falsehoods of parents. The monkeys were gayly dressed, put in a wagon, and accompanied by a brass band through the streets of the district. Stopping in a park, the school officers distributed candies to the youngsters and took their names and addresses. The trick proved that sixty London fathers had lied.

After three years a gentleman residing in Europe visited the Zoological Gardens, Philadelphia, where a cockatoo that he had owned for many years knew his voice. The bird flew about the cage in intense excitement, and when he caught sight of his old master he was frantic with joy. The door of the cage was opened, and the bird at once perched upon the visitor's shoulder and performed many tricks that he had been learned in other days.

There is some uncertainty as to how woodcock carry their young, both to the feeding grounds and from a presence of danger; but an old huntsman says that he saw a woodcock rising with a young bird in her feet, her long legs dangling and swinging with her little burden. She alighted at no great distance, but, as he at once came upon her, she started up, dropping the young bird in her hurry. She came to the ground almost as quick as the young one, and rose again with him in her claws.

"You see that bay leader," said a Eureka (Nev.) stage-driver; "he was put on the road six months ago, and was full of life and ambition, and it took two good men to hold him down before the start, and now he's as boggy as a dray horse. They all go that way. Horses get broken-hearted. If you drive them twenty miles a day on all sorts of roads they will keep fat and die of old age, but put them on a fifteen-mile run where they've got to travel the same route each day and they'll die in two years with broken hearts. They can't stand the monotony."

Blind Tom.

The birthplace of Blind Tom, the colored musical prodigy, is Georgia, and he began to excite attention as a musician at the age of four years. All sounds afforded him delight; even the crying of a child caused him to dance about in a state of ecstacy. When at home he often bit and pinched his brothers and sisters to make them emit cries of pain. Any tune he heard on a piano, he would beat against the wall, drag chairs about the room, and make all sorts of noises. When in London, a flute was produced for him, of a very complicated pattern, and having twenty-two keys. He frequently rises up at night and plays this instrument, imitating upon it all sorts of sounds which he hears at the time. Once when the agent attempted to make him stop playing a piano in a high-toned hotel, at three o'clock in the morning, Tom pushed him through the door. In Washington, he threw a man down stairs, who came in his room. When at home, in Georgia, he lives in a building about two hundred yards from the house, and there remains alone with his piano, playing all day and night, like one possessed of madness. Bad weather has an effect upon his music. In cloudy, rainy seasons, he plays somber music in minor chords; and when the sun shines and the birds sing, he indulges in waltzes and light music. Sometimes he will hammer away for hours, producing the most horrible discord imaginable. Suddenly a change comes over him, and he indulges in magnificent bursts of harmony taken from the best productions of the masters. Since his childhood he has been an idiot, and he played nearly as well at the age of seven as he does now; but now his repertoire is much larger, as he can play anything he has ever heard. He now plays about seven thousand pieces, and picks up new ones every where. It is a remarkable fact that he will not play Sunday-school music if he can help it, having a great dislike for it.

An Eagle Confiscates a Hawk's Prey.

A correspondent, writing from Sarasota, Fla., describes a scene the like of which he never witnessed before, though he had "read and heard of it frequently." He was paddling along the North creek, when "a savage fish-hawk that had been soaring up and down the stream saw a good-sized fish lying near the surface of the water, and, folding its wings close to its body, darted down upon it with the velocity of an arrow, caught it and turned it up into the top of a low pine tree, where it prepared to make a meal of it. A great bald eagle, which had been sitting secreted in the top of one of the tallest pines in the neighborhood awaiting this opportunity, pitched from its lofty perch, reefed its pinions, shot through the air like a bolt of lightning and struck the fish-hawk with such force as to send it whirling through the branches of the tree. The fish fell to the ground. The eagle followed, picked it up and carried it away. The fish-hawk, after recovering from the effects of the shock it had received, flew into a neighboring tree and sat there, silent and sullen, brooding over the burning insult it had received, but was unable on account of inferior size and strength to resent. I left the poor bird there and went my way, unwilling to add to his wrongs by sending a ball after him."

Washington as a Voter.

Washington voted at all the Fairfax elections until the close of his life, uniformly supporting the Federal candidates. Although living some distance from the court house, at the Alexandria market, he generally voted early. The polls were reached by a flight of steps outside, which in 1799 had become old and shaky. When the general reached the steps, he placed one foot upon them and shook the crazy ascent as if to try its strength. Instantly twenty brawny arms, one above the other, grasped the stairway, and a dozen men's shoulders bracedit. Nor did a man move until the venerable chief deposited his vote and returned. "I saw his last bow," said one of them half a century afterward; "it was more than kingly."—*Harper's Magazine.*

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Eastern and Middle States.

Great damage was done along the Atlantic coast by the heavy storm a few days since. Four vessels went ashore at or near Long Branch, and several hotels and cottages were much injured by the wind. At Coney Island there was a tremendous tide, and the damage done to summer hotels and other property is variously estimated at from $30,000 to $100,000.

Israel Boothley, cashier of the First National bank of Augusta, Me., committed suicide a few days ago by shooting himself in the head.

At the Pennsylvania Republican State convention, held in Harrisburg, John A. Lemon was nominated for auditor-general and Henry Greene for judge of the supreme court. A full list of delegates to the national convention at Chicago was appointed, and the convention, by a vote of 133 to 113, instructed the delegates to support General Grant as the nominee for President and to vote as a unit on all questions. A motion to instruct the delegates to vote for Senator Baine was lost by a vote of 93 to 154. The platform adopted deprecates further financial legislation; condemns "tinkering with the tariff;" disapproves of commercial treaties; censures the Democrats for "attempting to cripple the government;" calls for honest elections, and denounces "acts such as those in Maine."

On the day after the recent heavy storm the bodies of eight men belonging to wrecked vessels were washed ashore in the vicinity of Sandy Hook and Long Branch.

The New York *Herald* has subscribed the munificent sum of $100,000 to aid the famine-stricken people of Ireland.

At an inquest held in Philadelphia on the body of Henrietta Bent, a blind girl nine years old, it was shown that the helpless child had been shamefully neglected and ill-treated by her mother. When the girl's body was discovered it had been partially eaten by rats and covered with vermin. The coroner said it was the worst case of depravity he had ever encountered. The jury found that the girl's death was due to the mother's intemperance and neglect, and she was committed to jail.

The body of Miss Dolly Hartman, a beautiful school girl who died at the age of eighteen at her home in Allegheny City, Pa., was burned in the Le Moyne furnace at Washington, Pa. At death she expressed a preference for cremation. This was the fifth cremation at the Washington furnace and the second of a woman.

Adolph E. Borie, General Grant's first secretary of the navy, died in Philadelphia the other day, aged seventy-one years. Mr. Borie had been a prominent merchant of Philadelphia. He was with General Grant on his recent tour abroad.

Governor Davis, of Maine, in his message refers to the late difficulties and recommends an investigation of the whole subject of counting the election returns.

Later reports show that during the recent heavy storm at least eight vessels were wrecked and ten lives lost on the New Jersey coast.

The publication in the New York city papers that Mr. D. J. Whitney, chairman of the committee for the enforcement of law of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, was collecting what he termed a "black list," made up of the names of persons of wealth and assumed respectability whom his detectives found frequenting gambling houses and other places of ill-repute, has caused a great deal of indignation and much ill-feeling against the society. The secretary of the society publishes a card asserting that the society does not authorize any espionage or the making of any lists except of names of witnesses for the prosecutions which it has undertaken.

A Senate sub-committee, consisting of Senators Wallace, Garland, McDonald, Hoar and Blair, has held a two days' session in New York, examining witnesses in regard to the alleged illegal arrests made by United States Supervisor Davenport and his marshals on election day in 1878.

Mrs. Sarah Dillin, bam, thirty-three years old, wife of a farmer living near Londonderry, N. H., was outrageously assaulted and then shot and probably fatally wounded by her nephew, Frank Dillingham, twenty years old. After committing the crime Dillingham made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide and then surrendered himself. His aunt was found unconscious with a rope around her neck and a bullet hole in her head.

Two white and three colored prisoners were publicly whipped a few days ago at Newcastle, Del.

A two-horse sleigh in which Howard Hackett and James Feeney were carrying 100 pounds of nitro-glycerine overturned near Bradford, Pa., and the compound exploded, tearing a hole in the frozen roadbed twenty feet long and fifteen feet wide. Feeney jumped from the sleigh as it was going over and was found under the debris severely injured. Hackett was thrown fifty feet by the explosion and instantly killed. Two houses and a barn in the vicinity were wrecked by the concussion, one of the buildings being literally shaken to pieces.

The Chatham mills, an extensive three-story brick building in Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire a few days since, involving a loss of about $175,000.

Western and Southern States.

The officers of the Kansas freedman's relief association have been directed by the directors of the association to devise some method of diverting the constantly increasing emigration of colored people to other States than Kansas.

A negro cabin on the plantation of Captain William Stack, thirteen miles north of Cowahia, S. C., was burned the other night. Two men, a woman and six children perished in the flames.

At Baltimore a Count Eugene Mitkiewicz was indicted by the grand jury for obtaining $16,000 worth of goods under false pretenses and was lodged in jail.

The county court house at Dallas, Texas, has been destroyed by fire. The building cost $100,000 and the loss is about half that amount.

Ten Chinamen were burned to death in a fire which destroyed a Chinese wash house at San Francisco.

Tom Henry, Jim Dorsey, William Randall and James West, four desperadoes, attacked and killed Joseph Carson, the city marshal of Los Vegas, New Mexico, because he had made himself obnoxious to them by seeking to recover in buggy which they had stolen. During the fight which followed Carson's death Randall was killed and his three companions were arrested. A few days afterward all three were taken from jail by a crowd and lynched.

Three burglars entered the bank at Knoxville, Ill., seized and bound President Runkle, who sleeps in the building, and after gagging and beating him and burning his feet in a shocking manner to compel him to reveal the combination of the safe lock, they left with $3,200 which had not been locked up. There was a time lock on the safe and Mr. Runkle was unable to give the combination.

The supreme court of Georgia has refused to grant a new trial to Cox, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life for the murder of Colonel Alston. The case will be carried to the supreme court of the United States.

The Iowa house of representatives, by a vote of 57 to 31, has adopted a resolution for submitting a constitutional amendment to the people making women eligible to the legislature.

From Washington.

The contract for an electric light of 10,000 candle power, to be placed in the dome of the Wabash (Ind.) county court house, intended to light that city, has been let to the Brush Electric Light Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, for $1,800. The agreement states that should the light prove unsatisfactory the city shall be at no expense.

A dispatch from Fort Buford, Dakota, says that a fierce and bloody battle recently took place in that vicinity between two bands of Indians, one of which had stolen some horses from the other. The marauders were pursued and in the fight that followed fifteen Indians were killed and the ponies recaptured.

The Milwaukee county hospital on the farm in the town of Wauwatosa, Wis., was destroyed by fire the other day, and Mrs. Christine Nelson, a feeble minded woman, ninety years of age, and Fred Schorff, an insane man, perished in the flames.

The House select committee on the state of the law respecting a certainment and declaration of result of election of President and Vice-President has accepted the report of the sub-committee in favor of Representative Bicknell's joint resolution "proposing a constitutional amendment to provide for the election of President and Vice-President by the people." The committee has stricken out that portion of the resolution providing "that a contest in any State shall be passed upon by its highest judicial tribunal," and with this one change has instructed Representative Bicknell to report the resolution favorably to the House.

The House committee on agriculture, with one dissenting vote, (that of Representative Covert) accepted the Aiken bill making the department of agriculture an executive department.

A report made or the information of Congress by Secretary of War Ramsey shows that the organized strength of the militia forces of the different States consists of 145 general officers, 1,605 regimental, field and staff officers, and 6,198 company officers, making a total of 8,869 commissioned officers. Of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates there are 117,037. The unorganized force or men available for military duty in the United States is put down at 6,516,788.

The Senate has rejected the President's nomination of the late Senator Morton's son to be collector of internal revenue in San Francisco, the vote standing 42 to 10.

The Senate committee on education and labor has agreed to recommend for passage the bill introduced by Senator Burnside providing that the net proceeds of sales of public lands and the net receipts of the patent office shall hereafter be devoted to the establishment of an educational fund, to be apportioned annually among the States and Territories and the District of Columbia.

General Sherman on the 9th authorized the publication of the following: "My private correspondence shows that some persons actually believe that General H. V. Boynton, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, has begun some sort of proceedings against me for slander in a civil or military court. So far as I know up to the present instant of time he has done nothing of the kind, except in the newspapers."

Foreign News.

A Dublin special to the New York *Herald* says "the daily, hourly cry of distress in Ireland becomes more and more urgent and widespread. No language is possible to overdraw the situation, so rapidly do matters become worse. What might have been an exaggeration yesterday will to-morrow be an understatute. Three hundred thousand people are slowly starving, and can only be kept alive by superhuman efforts on the part of their fellow creatures. Some of them are living on one meal a day, of turnips or of meal. Thousands more are consuming their last potatoes. Local efforts are becoming feeble. The people are looking to the world for succor." The special gives returns by counties, showing that more than 310,000 persons are suffering for the common necessaries of life.

A few mornings ago one of the best-known rag pickers of Paris was found dead in her bed in a noisome house at Montmartre, Paris. Her body was half devoured by rats when it was discovered. Although in appearance she was an object of misery, yet a large sum of gold and silver was found in a stocking near the bed. A still more singular circumstance connected with this tragedy was that the brother of the dead woman had been seeking her for several days to announce to her that she had inherited a fortune of $400,000.

Reports have been received that during a hurricane at the Philippine islands several merchant vessels were wrecked and a Spanish gunboat with all her crew was lost.

The pope is reported to be in failing health.

At Lonza, Ontario, twenty or more disguised men surrounded the house of a family named Donnelly, suspected of incendiarism and other outrages, and killed James and Judy Donnelly, Thomas, the youngest son, and Bridget, a niece, after which they set fire to the building. The only inmate of the house who escaped was a boy visitor named Connors. At about the same time—midnight—another party called at the residence of William Connelly, three miles distant, and killed his brother John, who came to the door in answer to their knocks.

Mr. Parnell, the Irish agitator now in America, having charged that the famine money entrusted to the Mansion House relief fund committee of Dublin was unjustly distributed, the committee have telegraphed extracts from numerous letters of Catholic bishops and archbishops in denial of Mr. Parnell's charge.

The American demand for iron is said to be causing unprecedented activity in Great Britain. Four vessels loaded with over 5,000 tons of pig iron and rails sailed from Leith for New York the other day, and thirteen vessels are at present chartered to load iron for American ports.

By a railroad collision at Argenteuil, France, seven persons were killed outright, twenty-five seriously and many others slightly injured.

Queen Victoria read her speech in person at the opening of the British parliament.

A volcanic eruption in Dominica, Central America, caused the Roseau river to overflow and submerge surrounding estates. The town of Roseau was visited by a heavy storm of sand, mixed with sulphur, antimony and iron; and in a short time this deposit thickly covered the ground and house tops. The town was enveloped in darkness and many persons were overcome with nausea, occasioned by the antimony with which the air was charged.

General Roberts, commander of the British army in Afghanistan, reports that in all about 100 Afghans have been executed at Cabul for attacking the British residency and various other crimes.

About twenty-five vessels, including four foreign frigates, were wrecked and forty-six persons drowned during the recent hurricane in the Philippine islands.

During a squall a schooner was capsized at Grand Manan, N. B., and John Nesbet, Frank Robinson, John Larry, Mrs. Lindsay and Mrs. Franklin were drowned.

Mount Vesuvius is again reported in a state of eruption.

The Theater Royal, Dublin, the third largest theater in Great Britain, has been totally destroyed by fire. The manager, the property man and four assistants perished in the flames. The pecuniary loss is about $200,000.

During a fete at Constantinople a barrack three stories high suddenly collapsed and 200 soldiers were killed and 300 wounded.

A fire at Cayuga, Ontario, destroyed sixty houses and caused great suffering among the people who were burned out of their homes.

Boyd has defeated Elliott for the sculling championship of Great Britain and will next challenge Hanlan.

Gonzales, the would-be assassin of the king of Spain, has been sentenced to death.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Mr. Cockrell, from the committee on military affairs, reported adversely on the bill to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Charles Corselius and others. In view of the very large number of applications to Congress for removal of charges of desertion, Mr. Cockrell called attention to the concluding sentence of the committee's report, which expresses the conviction that such special legislation is neither proper nor wise, and that, as a general rule, the war department has ample power to do equal justice to all applicants for relief.

On motion of Mr. Bayard the Senate took up the bill authorizing the conversion of national gold banks, and it was passed as amended by the committee on finance. The following is the text